

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

Vol I No 007

10 January 1980

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

A 1

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATE SCORES USSR IN SECURITY COUNCIL SPEECH

OW062042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1953 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, January 5 (XINHUA)--The Soviet large scale invasion of Afghanistan "flagrantly violated the territorial integrity of Afghanistan, reduced its independence and sovereignty to naught and shamelessly trampled on the U.N. Charter, the principles of non-alignment and the laws governing international relations," declared the permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea Thiounn Prasith at a U.N. Security Council meeting here this evening.

He pointed out that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea belonged to one and the same strategic plan of the world hegemonists. "To place Kampuchea under the Vietnamese-dominated 'Indochinese federation' has all along been the strategic dream of the Vietnamese regional hegemonists just as to place Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Middle East which is rich in oil and has a strategic communication route linking Asia, Europe and Africa under Soviet control has always been the strategic dream of the Soviet world hegemonists," he added.

Thiounn Prasith stressed that the Security Council should condemn the Soviets for their aggression of Afghanistan and demand that they immediately withdraw all their invading troops from Afghanistan and allow the Afghan people to determine their own fate under the circumstances without any foreign intervention.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET VETO OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

OW090338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0330 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary: "U.S.S.R. Acting Against Will of All Countries"]

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--The Soviet hegemonists have fully revealed their ferocious features of an overlord by vetoing the draft resolution on the Afghan situation submitted by the non-aligned countries to the United Nations Security Council after three days of heated debate, says a PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary today.

The draft resolution, the commentary says, approved by the majority of the Security Council members, affirms that "the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned status of Afghanistan must be fully respected" and calls for the "immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan." It expresses the common will of the people the world over. Its unjustified veto by the Soviet Union shows Moscow's determination to persist in its armed aggression and intervention in Afghanistan, to refuse to withdraw the Soviet troops and to maintain protracted military occupation. In other words, it says, Moscow has flouted the U.N. Charter and international law and acted wilfully against the will of other countries of the world. This is a flagrant challenge to the people the world over. This shows the unbridled arrogance of Soviet social-imperialism in seeking world hegemony.

The resort to the veto also shows how isolated is the Soviet Union, it notes. It has vetoed the U.N. Security Council draft resolution but it can never veto condemnation by the world public. The Soviet act can only rouse stronger indignation among the peoples of the world.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

The Soviet reckless act has once again made other countries realize that the Soviet hegemonists are impervious to reasoning. All countries must unite to deal seriously with the Soviet policy of global expansionism, otherwise there will be no tranquility in the world, says the commentary finally.

UN CALLS GENERAL ASSEMBLY EMERGENCY SESSION

OW100734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, January 9 (XINHUA)--The U.N. Security Council met here this evening and decided to "call an emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly" to examine the situation in Afghanistan resulting from Soviet aggression.

The decision was contained in a resolution, which was sponsored by Mexico and the Philippines, two non-aligned states in the Security Council, and adopted by a vote of 12 in favour to two against (the Soviet Union and East Germany), with one abstention (Zambia).

Introducing the draft resolution, the Philippine Ambassador A.D. Yango said that because a draft resolution calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan was vetoed by a permanent member (the Soviet Union) at the Security Council meeting on January 7, the council failed to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and in view of the gravity of the situation in Afghanistan which "might get out of hand and escalate into a dread armed confrontation among the major powers", his country, together with Mexico, decided to call on the council to refer the question of the situation in Afghanistan to the General Assembly for its consideration.

During the consultations and meeting this evening, the Soviet Union tried by all means to obstruct the convocation of the emergency special session, but ended in failure. The session is expected to be held tomorrow.

JIEPANGJUN BAO HAILS CISM, CONDEMN'S 'SOVIET HEGEMONISTS'

OW090110 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--"Develop Friendship and Defend Peace" is the title of today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY editorial hailing the 34th General Assembly of the International Military Sports Council (C.I.S.M.) which opens here today.

The paper says that the council, which is aimed at promoting friendship and sports among its member countries so as to contribute to world peace, has expanded considerably since it was founded more than thirty years ago. It has done much to promote friendship among the armed forces of its member countries and to advance sports standards. The paper says that it is a great support and encouragement to the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army that the general assembly is being held in Beijing.

China is a peace-loving socialist country, the editorial says, and the Chinese People's Liberation Army is a people's army intended to defend the country against aggression. China also needs an environment of enduring peace to carry out its modernization programme.

"We are willing to increase contacts with the people and the armed forces of other countries so as to enhance mutual understanding and friendship and to safeguard world peace," it says.

The editorial also condemns the Soviet hegemonists for their military invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, and pledges unremitting struggle against the acts of aggression of Soviet hegemonism.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY and the TI YU BAO (SPORTS NEWS) also carry the editorial.

#### NATO COMMANDER DENOUNCES SOVIET INTERVENTION

OW092158 Beijing XINHUA in English 2106 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Brussels, January 9 (XINHUA)--NATO's supreme allied commander, Europe, General Bernard W. Rogers, today strongly denounced the Soviet action against Afghanistan as a "blatant intervention into a sovereign nation" and a "flagrant violation of the rules of international law."

At a press conference here, the general said that the NATO alliance should keep abreast with the current situation, study carefully the influence of the Soviet action and determine what should be done in the future. He also pointed out that the military lesson which should be drawn from this event is that "such things could happen in a very short period of time. In face of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, he said, NATO "must be prepared" and "that means very serious thing to do." [as received]

Speaking of the defence of Europe, the general said that "our purpose is to deter war", but "if deterrence fails, we are prepared" to fight and defend nations of the alliance.

#### TURKEY, U.S. REACH ACCORD ON DEFENSE COOPERATION

OW091805 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--Turkey and the U.S.A. reached a primary agreement on new defense cooperation in Ankara today, according to an AP report. The report quoted a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that the agreement would be initialed by the representatives of the two sides pending final approval of their governments.

The U.S. negotiators, Counselor of the U.S. State Department Matthew Nimetz and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense James Siena, arrived in Ankara over the weekend to participate in the final round of talks and were scheduled to depart later today.

The need for a new agreement arose when Turkey abrogated a previous defense treaty in 1975 in retaliation for American arms embargo in 1974. Following the embargo, Turkey also closed down all U.S. bases in Turkey except for a strategic NATO air base in southeastern Turkey. In October 1978 when the U.S. Congress lifted the arms ban, four bases, two of them intelligence gathering stations which monitor Soviet nuclear activity and military movements, were reopened. Since then the bases have been operating under a temporary statute and negotiations have been going on and off for a new defense treaty.

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UNITED STATES

B 1

## U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN CONTINUES VISIT TO CHINA

## Meeting with Hua Guofeng

OW091336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1326 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng met with U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence said: "In a friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on issues of common concern and discussed in detail the situation in Afghanistan." The two-hour meeting started at 5 p.m.

Taking part in the conversation on the Chinese side were: Vice-Premier Geng Biao, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wu Xiuzhan, Assistant Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Liu Huqing, Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin, Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence Chai Chengwen, and Director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry Han Xu.

Taking part in the conversation on the American side were: Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock, Under Secretary of Defence for Policy Robert Komer, principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defence David McGiffert and Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke.

## AFP Report on Meeting

OW091130 Paris AFP in English 1136 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, Jan 9 (AFP)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, meeting here this afternoon with United States Defence Secretary Harold Brown, waxed ironical over Soviet and Vietnamese displeasure at the American visit. The first few minutes of the meeting in the Great Hall of the People in Tiananmen Square were held in the presence of foreign journalists.

Smiling and self-assured, Mr Hua noted that "all people pay much attention to the progress of your visit in China. Of course, there are a few people who are not satisfied. For instance our neighbor to the north is very much dissatisfied and Vietnam is not satisfied with your visit," he added. Mr Hua, who is chairman of the Communist Party, head of government and supreme commander of the Chinese Armed Forces, said that the visit had given rise to "much talk" and that "the general response in the world was favorable" to it.

The meeting then continued in private. Accompanying Mr Hua was Vice-Premier Geng Biao, Deputy Chief of Staff Wu Xiuzhan and Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin. The talks are to focus on the regional situation following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the "parallel responses" that the two countries have said they want to work out in order to deal with the Soviet "threat".

## Farewell Banquet; Press Conference

OW100626 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown and Mrs Brown gave a farewell banquet last night. Attending were Xu Xiangqian, vice premier and minister of national defense; and Geng Biao, vice premier, and his wife.

Secretary Brown said: We both believe that in a turbulent era, a strong NATO alliance and a stable Northeast Asia are necessary for the security of the United States as well as China. We have common reactions to many situations and incidents.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

Secretary Brown held a press conference for Chinese and foreign correspondents yesterday evening. He said at the press conference that the talks between the U.S. and Chinese sides were frank and fruitful and that there were a growing number of areas in which the two sides share common strategic objectives. He said that he would report to President Carter that his talks with Chinese leaders show that both sides had found a growing convergence of views on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Brown said that the discussions have strengthened the mutual understanding of the situation in the South Asia region and have found ways in which the two sides can cooperate in the future.

#### Leaders Attending Banquet

OW091716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1707 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown and Mrs. Brown gave a farewell banquet here this evening. Among the guests were Xu Xiangqian, vice-premier and minister of national defence, and Geng Biao, vice-premier, and his wife Zhao Lianxiang.

In their toasts, Secretary Brown and Vice-Premier Xu Xiangqian reviewed with satisfaction the extensive and fruitful discussions which had taken place between the two sides over the past few days. Hosts and guests drank toasts to the steady enhancement of the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples and the continued growth of the relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

Other guests at the banquet were Zhang Ziping and Wu Xiuquan, deputy chiefs of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Zhang Zhen, director of P.L.A. General Logistics Department, Xiao Ke, commandant of the Military Academy, Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the Scientific and Technological Commission for National Defence, the state office in charge of the defence industry, the various arms and services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the P.L.A. Beijing units and the Beijing Garrison. U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and American officials accompanying Secretary Brown on his visit to China were also present.

Earlier today, Secretary Brown and Mrs. Brown, accompanied by Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Wu Xiuquan, watched military show given by a division of the armoured forces of the P.L.A. Beijing units. They also toured the Great Wall.

#### Xu Xiangqian Remarks at Banquet

OW091532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[ "Vice-Premier Xu Xiangqian Stresses: All Countries Need To Get United Against Soviet Aggression and Expansion"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Xu Xiangqian today described U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown's China visit as "fruitful", and stressed the need for all countries interested in world peace and security to unite against Soviet aggression and expansion so that it cannot do such things freely and with impunity. He made the remarks at a return banquet given by the visiting U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown here this evening.

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UNITED STATES

VOICES

Vice-Premier Xu said: "Mr. Secretary's visit and the talks held and the contacts established between the defence leaders of the two countries are especially significant in the light of the current situation. They not only mark further development in the relations between our two countries but will exert an influence which is not to be ignored for the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world...our talks are fruitful."

He said: "The brazen armed invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union has aroused the great indignation of the people of the world...the resolution opposing the armed intervention in Afghanistan had the support of the overwhelming majority of the council members, and only the Soviet veto prevented its adoption. As people clearly recall, it was a similar exercise of the Soviet veto that a year ago blocked the adoption of a resolution in the Security Council demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea after the massive armed invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam with the backing of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is proven [as received] by these repeated actions to be an aggressor trampling on other countries' sovereignty and sabotaging world peace. No sophistry can help it shirk its responsibility for these ignominious acts."

Vice-Premier Xu stressed: "The Soviet strategy for world hegemony constitutes the main threat to world peace. More and more countries have come to draw similar conclusions from the deeds of the Soviet Union. We hold that in face of this grave threat posed to the world by Soviet hegemonism, all countries interested in world peace and security need to get united, coordinate their actions and take effective measures against Soviet aggression and expansion so that it cannot do such things freely and with impunity."

Brown Remarks at Banquet

OW091714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--Mr. Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defence, expressed the hope that the U.S.-China global strategic relations will broaden and deepen. He made the remarks at his farewell banquet here this evening.

Mr. Brown said: "The wide ranging and candid discussions we have held revealed that our strategic views--and even more important, our strategic interests--converge in many instances. Our talks will also help to ensure that our parallel actions will be mutually reinforcing." He said: "The candor of our talks enabled us to identify quickly the areas where our views do not coincide, and to narrow the differences."

"In a real sense the fact of the visit is its own central feature," he noted. The U.S. defence secretary went on to say that "I hope our global strategic relationship will broaden and deepen, and the first step on such a journey is always the most important one."

He said: "I found that we share a similar assessment of the global strategic situation." He noted: "We both recognize the danger that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan poses to Pakistan and Iran; and indeed to the entire region and the world. Similarly, the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, backed by the Soviet Union, violates accepted norms of international behavior, causes untold suffering to the Kampuchean people, and risks wider conflicts. In these, as in other instances around the world, the task before us is to ensure that our converging assessments are translated into effective responses."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

He said: "We made plans to broaden contacts and exchanges between our two defense establishments." He stressed: "Our growing friendship has strengthened us both and threatens no one."

Departure for Wuhan

OW100732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA)--U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, Mrs. Brown and their party left Beijing for Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, this morning by special plane. They were accompanied by Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife, Xu He.

Seeing them off at the airport were Vice-Premier Geng Biao; his wife, Zhao Lanxiang; Assistant Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Liu Huqing, and leading members of the P.L.A. Navy and Air Force, the P.L.A. Beijing units, as well as the P.L.A. Beijing Garrison.

Secretary Brown, in the company of Vice-Premier Geng Biao, reviewed a guard of honour of the P.L.A. ground forces.

U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and Mrs. Woodcock were at the airport.

CARTER AGAIN CONDEMNED SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

OW091310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday evening condemned once again the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and warned that the Soviet Union "must understand that they can not take such action without impunity", according to reports from Washington.

Briefing 100 congressmen gathered at the White House on the developments in Afghanistan, President Carter stressed that the brutal Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which is a sovereign and non-aligned state and a deeply religious nation, was "the gravest threat to peace since the Second World War" and "a sharp escalation in the aggressive behavior of the Soviet Union". He pointed out that the Soviet troops movement posed a direct threat to the U.S. security, because "there is no doubt that the Soviet move into Afghanistan, if done without adverse consequences from their action, there would be the temptation to move again and again". "A long-range goal of the Soviet Union might be to move south until it reaches the warm water ports in the gulf or takes over control of the area's oil supplies", he said. He stated that the United States would maintain strong naval forces in the Arabian Sea to guard against any Soviet moves elsewhere in southwest Asia from Afghanistan.

Elaborating on recent U.S. announcement of retaliatory measures against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Carter underscored the importance of Western allies' support for these measures and of condemnation of the Soviet action by many U.N. member states. He said he had discussed the Afghan issue with his French counterpart Valery Giscard d'Estaing over the telephone earlier yesterday and the French president assured him personally that France, in support of U.S. partial grain embargo, would not sell cereals to the Soviet Union. This U.S. action was also supported by other top cereal-producing countries such as Canada and Australia, he added.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

Talking about U.S. hostages held in Iran, President Carter said by now Iran should realize that the gravest menace to its security is Soviet expansionism and not the United States. He said the United States would continue to seek U.N. sanctions against Iran if the American hostages are not released.

FANG YI MEETS FORD MOTOR RESEARCHER

OW081242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi today met with Dr. Charles Wang, special researcher of the Scientific Institute of the U.S. Ford Motor Company, his wife, Theresa Shu-ke Wang and their daughter Yolanda M. Wang. An expert on the laser spectroscope, Dr. Wang will give lectures and do research work in the Institute of Physics, the Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry and the Shanghai Institute of Optic and Fine Machines, under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Yu Wen, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was present.

U.S.-CHINA AMITY GROUP LEADER HAILS TIES WITH PRC

OW301422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 29 (XINHUA)--"The substantial increase in mutual exchange has laid a solid foundation for friendly U.S.-China relations on a people-to-people basis, as well as between the two governments" since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries a year ago, said Uni'a Blackwell, president of the U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association. She made the remarks to XINHUA on the first anniversary of the normalization of relations between the United States and China, which falls on January first 1980.

Blackwell said, "One of the most significant results of normalization has been the opportunity for many Americans to visit China and learn first-hand of the great accomplishments which have occurred since 1949." Therefore, this year saw visits to China of many mayors, members of Congress and other elected officials, culminating with Vice-President Mondale's recent tour. Meanwhile, the visit of Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping's delegation to the United States early this year was followed by many Chinese delegations. The association has welcomed these delegations, she said. "We have been particularly pleased to host many of the Chinese visiting this country and the Chinese students studying here, as well as sending several thousand Americans a year to experience China," she stated.

Blackwell declared, "As we begin the new decade of the 1980's, we look forward with great anticipation to the acceleration of these activities, which will help bring friendship and prosperity to both countries. The achievement of normalization is a historic step in establishing peace and friendship on a world scale."

CORRECTIONS TO DENG URGES ACTION AGAINST USSR

The following corrections apply to the item entitled "Deng Urges Action Against USSR in Talks With Brown" published in the 8 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, Page B 1:

First paragraph, first sentence, should read: Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Deng Xiaoping today urged all countries in the world to unite and deal seriously with the Soviet Union's policy of global expansionism.

Sixth paragraph, lines one and two, should read: ...issuing of the Shanghai Communiqué of 1972 and the...

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I. 10 Jan 80PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOVIET UNION

C 1

USSR TROOPS PULLED FROM GDR NOW IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW092205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Berlin, January 9 (XINHUA)--The Soviet troops, withdrawn from the Democratic Republic of Germany last December 5, apparently have not been sent home, but encamped in Czechoslovakia, at a place about 20 kilometres from the East German border, according to a report in West Berlin newspaper BERLINER MORGENPOST on January 6.

According to an information received by a department concerned in the West, more Soviet troops than ever before are now stationed in Teplitz-Schoenau area. The report quoted an informed source from Bonn as saying, the Kremlin intended to station the troops pulled out of East Germany in Poland. However, the Warsaw government which already has three divisions of Soviet troops stationed on its territory, refused the demand.

Brezhnev declared on October 6, 1979, that the Soviet Union was to withdraw some military personnel and equipment from East Germany, in a bid to barter for abandoning by West Europe of the deployment of U.S. Pershing Two missiles. On December 5, last year, the Soviet Union began to pull out symbolically a small number of troops and tanks from East Germany.

## RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS SOVIET-STYLE 'TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP'

HK090950 RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 80 p 4 HK

[Study notes by He Li: "A Rare Sobering Dose"]

[Text] The rumble of Soviet planes and tanks in Afghanistan is explaining further to the whole world the "great significance" of the Soviet-styled "treaty of friendship."

People have already commented on the Soviet-styled "treaty of friendship." A politician sharply pointed out: "Whenever the Soviet Union signs a treaty of friendship, it gives them the right to attack a neighboring state." A newspaper said explicitly: The treaties signed by the Soviet Union with other countries are nothing but "a means to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries."

All these views have been asserted with good grounds. In November 1978, a "treaty of friendship and cooperation" was concluded between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Two months later, Vietnam launched a large-scale attack on Kampuchea. The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of "friendship" was actually a mobilization order by which Moscow instigated and supported Hanoi to unleash a war of aggression against Kampuchea. It is, moreover, known to all that the Soviet Union signed "treaties of friendship" with some African countries. Afterwards, the Soviet Union sent its military "advisers" to those countries, asked for military bases willfully interfered in their internal affairs.

However, not everyone realized that the Soviet-styled "treaty of friendship" would become the basis of Soviet aggression against the signatory states and that signatory people would die by Soviet swords. What Moscow is doing in Afghanistan has made the people understand this matter. Under the pretense of fulfilling the "treaty obligations," Moscow sent its troops into Afghanistan. Amin was killed. He was Afghan deputy prime minister and foreign minister when he was one of the persons concerned who took part in the conclusion of the Soviet-Afghan treaty. He never dreamed that the "treaty of friendship" which he signed a year ago would become a piece of paper which would mark him for execution. Such scorching satire is undoubtedly a rare sobering dose for those who have not seen through Moscow's features.

## BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

OW100216 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Talk on current events: "A Grave Step in the USSR's Southward Expansion"]

[Summary] "The USSR's recent large-scale military invasion of Afghanistan is a grave step in its southward expansion toward the Indian Ocean to control the sea routes there. It is also an important link in the USSR's strategy to (?plunder) the oil-producing areas, encircle Europe in a roundabout way and seek world hegemony."

Everyone knows that the Indian Ocean is of great strategic significance because it links Europe, Asia and Africa and is situated between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea to the west the Pacific Ocean to the east. In addition, the littoral areas of the Indian Ocean are a major source of oil and many other strategic materials.

"As the military strength of the Soviet social-imperialists continuously expands, so does the ambition of the Kremlin's new tsars to realize the fond dream of the old tsars. Today the gulf area is of greater strategic significance than in the era of tsarist Russia, because the sea routes on the Indian Ocean have become the West's lifeline. Each day, tankers have to go through the Strait of Hormoz to deliver 19 million barrels of oil and oil products to various parts of the world. The amount of oil imported by the United States, Western Europe and Japan from the Persian Gulf represents 30, 70 and 90 percent, respectively, of their total oil imports. It is not difficult to understand that if the USSR can control the Gulf area and take over the oil resources and strategic locations there, it will be able to cut the West's ocean lifeline. This is an important strategic plan of the USSR in seeking world hegemony.

"Because of its strategic needs in seeking hegemonism, the USSR has for a long time extended a sinister paw into the Gulf area. Over the past decade the Soviet naval force has developed immensely. At present the Soviet navy is allowed to use nearly 30 ports and military bases along the coast of the Indian Ocean. A fleet of over 20 ships of all descriptions regularly cruise this area. Over the past 2 or 3 years the USSR has intensified its military deployment and combat-readiness and has held two large-scale military exercises aimed at striking the Gulf area. While holding high the banner of 'friendship' and 'good neighborliness,' the USSR has also stepped up its subversion and infiltration in the Persian Gulf and has tried desperately to open a passageway on land leading southward to the Indian Ocean."

A look at a map will help us understand that if Afghanistan is under Soviet control, the USSR can threaten Iran to the west push all the way into South Asia to the east and open a passageway into the warm waters of the Indian Ocean to the south. Therefore, dominating Afghanistan is an important link in the USSR's global strategy.

World public opinion is keenly aware that the Soviet aggressors' goal is not limited to controlling Afghanistan. It also wants to turn Afghanistan into a base so the USSR can expand to the surrounding areas and realize the wish of the old tsars to control the Indian Ocean.

"Now large numbers of Soviet aggressor troops have moved to the Afghan-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani borders. This is a dangerous signal that the USSR's military forces are moving toward the Persian Gulf and the Indian subcontinent. People of all countries must be extremely vigilant of the USSR's strategy of nibbling at its neighbors."

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KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES EQUATORIAL GUINEA DELEGATION

OW100848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 10 (XINHUA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday received the Government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Eulogio Oyo Riquesa, member of the Supreme Military Council and governor of Bioko Province. They had a cordial and friendly talk, according to NODONG SINMUN. Present on the occasion was Ho Tam, Korean vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs. The delegation left here by train yesterday.

JAPANESE DIET DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO CHINA

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW091550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met here this afternoon with Choso Akiyama, vice-president of the Japanese House of Councillors, and Mrs. Akiyama, and the delegation of the House of Councillors he is leading.

During their conversation, Vice-Premier Deng expressed the view that the 1980's would be a more turbulent decade than the 1970's. In the face of the current situation, China and Japan should further strengthen cooperation, he said. He unreservedly condemned Soviet hegemonist aggression in Afghanistan, and said that the world must not lower its guard. He said he believed that the people of the world had the strength to meet the struggles of the 1980's.

Vice-President Akiyama said that Japan also considered that the '80's would be turbulent. Japan and China should cooperate and unite as one in a common effort to safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Vice-Premier Deng also answered questions about the current international situation raised by delegation members.

Present at the meeting were Luo Qingchang and Zeng Tao, deputy secretaries-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China.

KYODO Report of Deng Meeting

OW100029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Jan 10 KYODO--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping told a visiting Japanese Diet mission Wednesday he did not believe that a concrete settlement of the Afghanistan issue can be realized even if a resolution demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country is adopted at the U.N. General Assembly. He said measures which are actually effective must be taken, such as extending help to resistance forces in Afghanistan and also to Pakistan. The steps taken by the U.S. to stop exports of technology and grains to the Soviet Union also were good measures. He further said the various countries should unite in their support for Afghanistan.

The vice premier expressed his views on the Afghanistan issue in a meeting with a mission of members of the Japanese House of Councillors led by socialist Choso Akiyama, vice president of the upper house, at the Great Hall of the People Wednesday.

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Deng did not refer to measures which should be taken by Japan. But Akiyama and other members of his mission believe that Deng, in expressing his views on the Afghanistan problem, wanted Japan to engage in joint action in respect to sanctions against the Soviet Union in sectors other than the military sector and in the extension of aid to Pakistan.

Commenting further on the Soviet aggression of Afghanistan, Deng said the Soviet Union moved toward the East as it believed that there will be no risk in leaving the West empty because resistance in Europe had weakened. [sentence as received] He believed that the Soviet Union will resort to actions next in Pakistan and the Indian Ocean and aim at controlling the Malacca Strait by advancing into the Pacific with Vietnam and Cambodia as the base. He declared the Soviet action is absolutely impermissible.

Speaking on other matters, Deng said there is no danger of North Korea launching an attack against South Korea, noting that Pyongyang was maintaining a stand of self-restraint even after the recent domestic trouble in South Korea. He expressed the hope that the U.S. will conduct contacts positively with North Korea.

On the problem of hostages at the American Embassy in Iran, he said it is a matter which is impossible to occur in other countries and believed Iran, itself, is at a loss on how to deal with the matter.

The vice premier also said he personally believed a new world war will not occur around 1985 although he believes the general trend in the world indicates increasing factors for upheavals. Therefore, he said there is need for Japan and China to cooperate with each other.

#### Farewell Banquet

OW91658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--Vice-President of the Japanese House of Councillors Chozo Akiyama today expressed great regret at the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and demanded that it immediately cease its armed intervention in that country. He was speaking at a farewell banquet he gave here this evening. He is visiting China at the head of the delegation from the Japanese House of Councillors.

He said: "Obviously, the Soviet Union's military operation in Afghanistan is jeopardizing world peace and security. Non-interference in internal affairs of other countries and respect for national self-determination are the basic principles of the international community. We are of the opinion that any problem should be solved through peaceful negotiations without resorting to the use of arms or the threat of arms." "It is our hope that this problem can be solved in a practical and effective way by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations. For our part, we will do all we can to help solve the problem," Vice-President Akiyama declared.

Turning to his visit to China, Vice-President Akiyama noted that Japan and China were paying increasing attention to strengthening their friendly relations, and that there were extensive exchanges between the two countries. "We will treasure what has been achieved during our current visit, and will exert ourselves to further promote relations between Japan and China," he concluded.

Among the guests at the banquet were Deng Yingchao and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme's wife Ngapoi Cedan Zheigar.

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Proposing a toast, Deng Yingchao said that the delegation from the Japanese House of Councillors had, through its visit to China, made a positive contribution to the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Japan, and to the friendship between the two peoples during the 1980's.

Mr. Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China, attended the banquet.

The delegation is scheduled to leave Beijing tomorrow for a tour of Xian, Nanjing, Hangzhou and Shanghai.

KYODO: DENG YINGCHAO ASKS JAPANESE GROUP TO BEFRIEND TAIWAN

OW090835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Jan 9 KYODO--China hopes Japan will extend friendship between the two countries beyond the mainland to the island of Taiwan, Tokuma Utsunomiya, vice president of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said Wednesday. The request was made when Utsunomiya, a former independent member of the House of Representatives, met with Deng Yingchao, widow of Premier Zhou Enlai. Deng is vice chairman of Chinese parliament's Standing Committee.

Utsunomiya said Deng hopes the friendship association would help China attain the return of Taiwan by establishing ties with the island, too. It was also a request for Utsunomiya's pro-Beijing group to work together with its rival pro-Taipei lobbyists in Japan, Utsunomiya added. He quoted a high ranking Chinese Foreign Ministry official as saying that China wishes the friendship to be extended to Taiwan President Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo. Utsunomiya said discussions with the Chinese have encouraged him to visit Taiwan if that is possible.

Deng also said China is ready to permit a Japanese delegation to visit graves of Japanese who died in northeastern China during World War II. She added, however, that there were some Chinese opposing the mission because China suffered heavy casualties by the Japanese invasion.

Utsunomiya quoted Deng as saying that the delegation should be called the friendship consolation mission instead of the mission to visit Japanese graves.

JAPAN TO CURB DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS WITH USSR

OW082036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 8 (XINHUA)--A leading official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry said there yesterday evening that Japan had to put on the brake to its diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. A KYODO report quoted the official as saying that in view of the outstanding issue of the northern territories, the Japanese Government had once contemplated to carry forward its good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union, "but it is now very difficult to do so and brush aside such an eventuality (the Soviet invasion--editor). As it is, there is no alternative but to curb diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union," he said.

This official made it clear that Japan's line of action would be in keeping with the retaliatory measures taken by the Western countries led by the United States. He said that specific measures to be taken included curtailment of cultural and personnel inter-flow. He disclosed that government ministries concerned were deliberating what measures to be taken in the field of economic and technological cooperation. These did not include trade or fishery as they would have strong repercussions at home, he added.

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## MEO TRIBESMEN FLEE LAOS FOR CAMPS IN THAILAND

OW091220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 9 (XINHUA)--Over 1,000 Meo hill tribesmen in Laos have fled into Thailand's northeastern province of Nong Khai since the beginnings of the new year, a police source in the province said yesterday. The source added that the Laotians crossed the Mekong River into Thailand in two groups and over 80 people in the second group were shot dead in the river by Laotian soldiers. All the refugees were later moved to a camp in Pakohom District, Loei Province.

## XINHUA: SRV PUSHING INDOCHINESE FEDERATION SCHEME

OW081244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities called a conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh-based puppet Kampuchean regime on January 5 to push ahead with the "Indochinese federation" scheme.

According to VNA, participating in the conference, which took place in Phnom Penh, were Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, Lao Foreign Minister Phoum Sipaseuth and the puppet Kampuchean regime's "foreign Minister" Hun Sen. At the meeting, they "exchanged views on the current situation, discussed the problems concerning the three countries, and reiterated the three peoples' military solidarity and fraternal cooperation". A joint communique was issued by the conference. Nguyen Duy Trinh left Phnom Penh for Hanoi on the same day.

Commenting on the conference, Radio Democratic Kampuchea said today, "the conference, called under the manipulation of the Le Duan clique of Vietnam, was aimed at furthering Vietnam's control of the Phnom Penh and Vientiane puppet regimes and to push ahead its notorious 'Indochinese federation'."

The conference showed that in defiance of the world demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and for a cessation of Vietnam's activities to turn Laos into its colony, the Vietnamese authorities have continued their aggression against Kampuchea and Laos and their efforts to set up "the Indochinese federation" in an attempt to further their expansion in other Southeast Asian countries, said the commentary.

## XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SRV IN 'KAMPUCHEAN QUAGMIRE'

OW091201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "In the Kampuchean Quagmire"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan--In a "blitz" 1 year ago today the Vietnamese regional hegemonists seized Phnom Penh, the capital of Democratic Kampuchea. This success went to the Vietnamese authorities' heads. They boasted that they had "won complete victory" in Kampuchea. However, developments in Kampuchea over the past year have shattered the fond dreams of the Vietnamese regional hegemonists. Phnom Penh's occupation is nothing but a milestone on their road of defeat. Today Kampuchea has become a heavy burden on the backs of Vietnam and its leaders. Recently a high-ranking Thai official rightly pointed out: "Today Vietnam is bogged down in a quagmire in Kampuchea, as the United States in the past was bogged down in a quagmire [in Vietnam]."

One year ago the Vietnamese authorities relied on their superior armed forces and equipment to carry out a blitz along Kampuchea's main highways in an attempt to swallow up Kampuchea in one gulp. Their wishful thinking then was: After they occupy Phnom Penh and other major cities and towns, resistance by the Kampuchean armymen and people will disappear, all Kampuchea will easily fall into their hands and Kampuchea will be "fully conquered" in 2 or 3 months at most. Then Kampuchea, which occupies an important strategic position and has abundant natural resources, will become a springboard and a solid base from which to extend their expansion to all of Southeast Asia.

However, things are going contrary to their wishes. As a Western observer has pointed out, "The Hanoi troops have failed to deal immediate fatal blows to the Khmer Rouge forces and to prevent them from retreating to their rear bases." The Kampuchean Army has retained its effective strength and promptly retreated to the countryside. Using the jungles in the vast mountainous areas as a cover, the Kampuchean Army has been waging a people's guerrilla war against the aggressors and landed the Vietnamese aggressors in a quagmire. The Vietnamese authorities claim that there remain only a few "roving bandits" who are resisting them in Kampuchea. Yet they have repeatedly had to send additional troops into Kampuchea to cope with these "roving bandits." At present, the number of Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea has risen to over 200,000 compared with about 100,000 at the beginning of the aggression. Nevertheless, all these Vietnamese troops still cannot conquer these "roving bandits." Doesn't this fact make a big mockery of Vietnam which has styled itself as "the third military power"?

Although the Vietnamese authorities are good at bragging, lies cannot replace facts. AFP quotes a Western diplomat in Bangkok as saying: "The Vietnamese have suffered defeats on all fronts. They have been caught in a protracted war which will make them lose large amounts of money, large numbers of personnel and their face and will bring upon them attacks from world public opinion. The FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW in an article points out: "Hanoi describes the situation in Kampuchea as 'irreversible,' but it will have to pay an amazingly bigger price every year politically, economically and diplomatically in order to maintain such a situation." In 1979, Vietnam's military spending accounted for more than 46 percent of its revenue and more than 36 percent of its total national income. This further worsened Vietnam's already desperate economy. Le Thanh Nghi, vice premier of the Vietnamese Government, recently had to admit before the Vietnamese National Assembly that Vietnam's 1979 grain production was 3 million tons less than planned and its industrial production was even worse. In such a situation, the Vietnamese must beg for help from their backstage boss. According to a Western diplomat's estimate, the Soviet Union is spending \$3 million daily on the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. The Soviets "not only worry that Kampuchea may become the SRV's 'Vietnam'--a quagmire in which this strategically situated ally of theirs will exhaust its manpower, money and morale" (THE TIMES), the Soviets also feel that they themselves are caught in a protracted war of attrition in China (AFP).

The Vietnamese regional hegemonists' aggression against Kampuchea has brought terrible disasters to the Vietnamese and the Kampuchean people. It has caused food shortages and complaints among the Vietnamese people and hunger and genocide in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese atrocities are naturally incurring the unanimous condemnation of the people throughout the world. Loud demands for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea are being heard all over the world.

Despite these demands, the Vietnamese authorities are still stubbornly ignoring the people of the whole world and refusing to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. In other words, they want to keep the heavy burden--Kampuchea--on their back. Apparently the Vietnamese regional hegemonists will continue to carry this burden until it is too late to put it down.

**VODK REPORTS CONTINUED KAMPUCHEAN STRIKES AT SRV INVADERS**

OW040754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 4 Jan 80 CW

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded, weapons and other war supplies captured by the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas at Samlot, Mong, Bavei, Mongkol Borei, Thmar Puok, Pailin and other places in Battambang Province since late December, Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast today. On December 24, the national army wrecked two enemy vehicles in Mongkol Borei and the Sisophon area. They killed a Vietnamese company commander in Samlot District on the same day. On December 27, the army killed a Vietnamese field-grade officer in Thmar Puok.

The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese invaders in Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Kratie, Oddor Meanchey and other battlefields in early December. The army destroyed a truck on Highway 5 in Kompong Chhnang on December 13. An enemy vehicle was blown up by a mine in Samrong area, Oddor Meanchey Province with many men on board either killed or injured on December 10.

**VODK SAYS SRV TROOPS LOOT RELIEF GOODS IN KAMPUCHEA**

OW071303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 7 Jan 80 CW

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops looted on the night of December 17 the international relief supplies allotted that day to the Kampuchean people in Takeo and Chbar Ampeou in the outskirts of Phnom Penh, reports Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

On December 18, the people in the two suburbs distributed leaflets charging the Vietnamese aggressors with looting and demanding that international organizations take effective measures to ensure that the relief reaches the needy Kampucheans.

When troops of the Kampuchean puppet forces were driving ten trucks packed with relief supplies to Svay Rieng on November 27, 30 Vietnamese soldiers ordered the Kampuchean troops to come down and drove the trucks to Tay Ninh and Saigon in Vietnam. The Kampuchean troops chased after the trucks to Bavei and killed two Vietnamese soldiers.

**SRV CONTINUES 'SUPPRESSION OF RESISTANCE' IN KAMPUCHEA**

OW091250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 9 Jan 80 CW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese aggressor troops have continued to suppress resistance in Kampuchea, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

In Prey Veng Province, ten Kampuchean teachers were arrested by the aggressors on December 28 last year. They were charged with opposing Vietnamese policy and with instigating Kampucheans to oppose the Vietnamese. Over 50 Kampuchean workers and intellectuals were arrested in Phnom Penh on December 11 last year by saying that they were opposed to the so-called "Indochinese federation". In Takeo, eight Kampucheans were arrested on December 13 because they distributed leaflets protesting Vietnamese aggression.

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THAI BORDER TROOPS DRIVE BACK 'ALIEN FORCES'

OW071633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 7 (XINHUA)--Thai border troops yesterday pushed back into Kampuchea "alien forces" who had intruded into Thai territory in an assault on a Kampuchean resistance unit, a spokesman of the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces said today.

Maj-Gen. Korbboon Pattanathabutr, deputy director of the Information Centre of the Supreme Command, said that Thai troops fired artillery pieces and aircraft strafed the armed intruders until they retreated into Kampuchea. The fighting lasted about two hours. The incursion by alien forces, believed to be the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces, was aimed at attacking an encampment of a Kampuchean resistance force opposite the Thai village of Nong Samet in Ta Phraya District, Prachinburi Province.

PRC COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO PHILIPPINES

OW151402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Manila, December 15 (XINHUA)--Chinese Communications Minister Zeng Sheng and the delegation he leads left here this noon for Beijing after a one-week visit to the Philippines.

On December 12, President and Mrs. Marcos received Zeng Sheng and his party. In the evening of the same day, Mrs. Marcos held a dinner in honor of the Chinese guests on behalf of President Marcos. The president met the Chinese delegation for the second time before the dinner started. On the following evening, Zeng Sheng gave a return dinner at the Chinese Embassy.

Minister Zeng Sheng and Jose Dans, Jr., minister of transportation and communications of the Philippines, signed a marine shipping agreement between the two governments.

During its stay in Manila, the Chinese delegation visited Manila ports and went sightseeing in the city. The delegation also flied to Bataan to visit the export processing zone. They got a deep impression of the achievements made by the Philippine Government and people.

BRIEFS

MAORI CULTURAL GROUP--Beijing, 12 Dec--Maori artists from New Zealand were warmly applauded here this evening at their first performance in China of songs and dances before an audience of more than 1,000. The Maori artists began by introducing to their Chinese audience the popular Maori ceremonials for receiving visitors. They pressed noses with their visitors in a formal greeting. The women performed the "Karanga" (Welcome Call) and "Haka" dances as the visitors approached and entered the Marae. The action songs of the Maori people were also warmly received. The Chinese song "The East Is Red" sung in Chinese drew enthusiastic applause. The Maori cultural song and dance group consists of 21 artists selected from among various cultural organizations in New Zealand. It is the second group of its kind to come to China, the first Maori cultural group having visited China in 1964.  
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1658 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW]

SOVIET OCCUPATION FORCES DRIVE SOUTH TO PAKISTANI BORDER

OW091800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--Soviet occupation forces have driven southward from Kandahar City toward the border along the Pakistan province of Baluchistan, an ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch from Islamabad reported today quoting Afghan opposition sources. These sources said that the Soviets wanted to take the Afghan military posts previously guarded by Afghan Government forces. The report quoted three foreign nationals as saying that they saw about 20 large Soviet transport planes bringing fresh Soviet troops into the Kandahar City airport to reinforce the 5,000 already there. The PAKISTAN TIMES reported that "most of the Afghan troops belonging to the mechanized infantry division deployed in Kandahar Province have joined the rebels". An AP report from Kabul quoted local diplomats as saying that fighting was continuing in six Afghan provinces.

The roads leading from Kabul to Kandahar in the south and Herat in the west were blocked by opposition forces. The Soviet invaders were compelled to resort to airlift to move their troops. They were reported to have built a large military base with an air strip in the Kelagay Desert in Baghlan Province north of Kabul. Quoting Muslim opposition sources, the Pakistani newspaper, JANG, reported that opposition forces have taken the mountain valley town of Iskasham in Badakhshan Province in the northeastern tip of Afghanistan after nine days of fighting. The Soviet invaders used helicopters and tanks in the fighting and casualties were heavy on both sides. These sources also claimed that the opposition guerrillas continued to hold Faizabad, capital city of Badakhshan Province, 80 kilometres south of the Soviet border. The guerrillas were also resisting stoutly in Takhar Province in the northeast and were holding out in the Gardez and Khost areas of Paktia Province in the southeast.

Meanwhile, Afghan refugees swarmed across the border into Pakistan in large numbers in the past week, bringing the total to 400,000, according to Radio Pakistan today. The last official figure, 387,575, was announced on January 1. A traveller arriving in Islamabad told an AFP reporter that hundreds of families--old men, women and children--were passing through the Chaman border post to Pakistan. "Their youth remain behind to fight the Soviet forces," he said.

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI BASKETBALL TEAM--Beijing, 16 Dec--The visiting Pakistan national men's basketball team lost its opening match to the Beijing team 82;89 at the Capital Indoor Stadium here this evening. The Beijing team's coach, Ma Jisyi, said, "The Pakistan players' individual play is good and they played a steady game." Present among the 8,000 spectators were Li Menghua, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation, and Mo Zuoyun, president of the Chinese Basketball Association. The visiting team is led by Mr Naeem Shake, secretary-general of the Pakistan Basketball Federation. The visitors arrived here on December 14. They will play the Chinese youth team tomorrow evening before going on to Shanghai and Tianjin for a series of matches with local teams. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW]

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G 1

ITALIAN CP CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

OW290958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Rome, December 28 (XINHUA)--The Italian Communist Party in a statement today condemns the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The statement said that the settlement of state leadership again by force in Afghanistan and the Soviet military intervention were "serious and worrying facts".

"The military intervention carried out these days by the Soviet Union is to be considered an infringement on the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan," it noted.

"Military intervention from the outside," the statement said, "is unacceptable in any case, and is an inadmissible violation of the principles of independence, sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of another country. These principles should be the basis of relations between countries and should be adhered to in any circumstances." The statement will be published in tomorrow's issue of the party's organ L'UNITA.

J I P E N G F E I M E E T S I T A L I A N Y O U T H D E L E G A T I O N

OW261518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei this afternoon met with a delegation from the Communist Youth Federation of Italy led by the federation President Massimo d'Alema.

The Italian Communist Youth Federation has had no contact with the Chinese Youth League for twenty years. Vice-Premier Ji told the delegation that their visit represented a new beginning, and expressed the hope that the two organizations would strengthen their ties so as to promote friendship between the two countries, the two peoples and the youth of the two countries.

He said that it was very good that there had been a frank exchange of views on a wide range of problems between the delegation and leading members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Youth League. "This will enhance mutual understanding," he said. He told the delegation that China's policy was to seek common ground while reserving differences.

Delegation leader D'Alema expressed satisfaction over his current visit to China. He said that the delegation had witnessed the enthusiasm of Chinese youth and other people for the country's modernization.

Present on the occasion were Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and Liu Weiming, member of the Secretariat of the C.C.Y.L. Central Committee.

The Italian guests arrived in China on December 16 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. They have visited Beijing, Shanghai, Wuxi and Nanjing and will leave for home shortly.

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REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON MUBARAK'S CHINA VISIT

Deng Speech at Banquet

OW061258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[ "Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping Demands Immediate Stop to Soviet Military Aggression and Intervention in Afghanistan, Withdrawal of Soviet Armed Forces"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping this evening strongly condemned the Soviet Union's hegemonic act of military aggression against Afghanistan. Speaking at a banquet here in honour of Egyptian Vice-President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Vice-Premier Deng pointed out: "The Soviet Union has brazenly sent massive troops to invade Afghanistan and crudely interfere in the internal affairs of this non-aligned and Islamic country of the Third World, thus posing a serious threat to peace and security in Asia and the world."

"This is a grave step taken by the Soviet Union to make a southward thrust to the Indian Ocean, control sea lanes, seize oil-rich areas and outflank Europe so as to gain world hegemony. It is also a clear escalation of the execution of the Soviet policy of aggression and outward expansion. It is a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter and the norms of international relations. It is a serious provocation to all the countries which persist in upholding their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity," said Vice-Premier Deng in his speech.

He pointed out: "This outrageous Soviet action has not only aroused the heroic resistance of the Afghan people but also met with indignant condemnation by all the countries and people who uphold justice."

"The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn this hegemonic action of the Soviet Union and firmly demand that the Soviet authorities immediately cease this aggression and intervention in Afghanistan and withdraw all their armed forces. The Chinese Government and people will work together with the Afghan people and all countries and people who love peace and uphold justice to frustrate Soviet acts of aggression and expansion," Vice-Premier Deng declared.

Travels to Shenyang

OW091236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak, Mrs. Mubarak and their party left here by special flight this morning for a visit to northeast China's industrial city of Shenyang. Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying and his wife Wang Hao and Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Yao Guang are accompanying the Egyptian vice-president on his visit to Shenyang, the Egyptian ambassador to China, Mr. Amin Ibrahim, also left on the same plane.

Welcome in Shenyang

OW092150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Shenyang, January 9 (XINHUA)--Visiting Egyptian Vice-President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Mrs. Husni Mubarak and their party were welcomed at a banquet given by the Revolutionary Committee of Liaoning Province here this evening.

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Vice-President Husni Mubarak and Ren Zhongyi, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, proposed toasts to the continued consolidation and growth of cooperation and friendship between China and Egypt and between the two peoples.

Vice-President Husni Mubarak and the other Egyptian guests arrived here from Beijing by special plane this morning. They were greeted at the airport by Ren Zhongyi and his wife, Vice-Chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee Chen Puru and Chairman of the Shenyang City Revolutionary Committee Song Guang. Later, the Egyptian guests visited a machinery company, where they were given a warm welcome.

## EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN

OW091210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, January 8 (XINHUA)--The Egyptian and U.S. air forces conducted joint military manoeuvres in Egypt recently, lasting several days, to test the Egyptian military facilities, Egyptian Defence Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said today, according to the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY reports. The defence minister told reporters that "in the past few weeks some training between our air force and the American Air Force has been carried out for a few days." This was the first American-Egyptian military practice.

He said that the main object of the exercise was to test the facilities that Egypt has offered to grant the United States should it seek them to help defend any Arab state at its request. Asked about offering Egyptian facilities to the United States, Minister 'Ali said we have had "general discussions" on the question.

As to the possibility of offering Egyptian military aid to Pakistan to help it ward off any Soviet threat from Afghanistan, 'Ali replied, "in principle we are backing Muslim countries against the Soviet aggression."

The minister said that barracks have been established in Egypt for receiving Afghan volunteers who would like to participate in liberating their homelands. His country is ready to receive those Afghan youth for military training, he added.

On the meeting of Egyptian President As-Sadat with U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton, the minister said that President As-Sadat received, during his meeting with Atherton, a message from President Carter, which had nothing to do with the proposed facilities but dealt with the current Egyptian-Israeli talks.

According to a MENA report, the Supreme Council of Al-Azhar Institute issued a statement today, calling on kings and heads of state of Islamic countries to meet and reach agreement on decisive unified measures against the threat of Soviet invasion. The council also called for an urgent meeting of Islamic universities and societies in various countries to coordinate their efforts to face the Soviet invasion. The council affirmed in the resolutions its support for all measures taken by the Egyptian Government to confront the Soviet aggression on Islam and the Muslims. It further called upon Muslims everywhere to make donations for the Afghan revolutionaries and appealed to every Islamic country to discharge its responsibility by extending them material and moral help.

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## SHARI'AT-MADARI CALLS FOR DISSOLUTION OF MUSLIM PEOPLE'S PARTY

OW062031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)--Iran's rival Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari yesterday ordered the dissolution of the Muslim People's Islamic Republican Party and told his followers he could no longer support their opposition to the present Iranian regime, reported Western news agencies from Tehran. In a communique broadcast by the Iran State Radio, he announced his decision to stop the party's activity, adding that "if the party renews its activities in the future, at any rate, I will not support it."

Several hundred thousand people demonstrated in Tehran yesterday in support of Ayatollah Khomeyni and against Shari'at-Madari. Four hundred people stormed and occupied the headquarters of the Muslim People's Islamic Republican Party in the city. Marchers in Qom launched the first demonstration in recent history, shouting slogans against Shari'at-Madari.

Shari'at-Madari, a ranking Shi'ite clergy leader in Iran who enjoys a wide range of followers among Turkish-speaking Iranians, had opposed the bestowing of sweeping powers to Khomeyni under the new Islamic Constitution of Iran. The Muslim People's Islamic Republican Party, however, announced in a statement yesterday that "the party will do its daily routine and organizational work at another place in Tehran." Despite the occupation of the party's office in Tehran, and perhaps in other towns, the statement said, "the party will exist under any circumstances."

## TOGOLESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES CCP DELEGATION

OW100842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Lome, January 9 (XINHUA)--Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema, who is also president of the ruling Rally of the Togolese people, received the Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation here this morning. President Eyadema said that the peoples of China, Togo and other African states should be united to ensure world peace in order to oppose their common enemy--imperialism.

Wu Rueqian, head of the Chinese delegation, told the Togolese president that his delegation has come to strengthen the friendly relations between the two parties and the people of the two countries. He also wished the Togolese people success in developing their national economy. Present on the occasion were Ayite Gachin Nivedor, member of the Political Bureau and director of the Rally of the Togolese people, and Yue Xin, Chinese ambassador to Togo. The Chinese delegation arrived here from Zaire yesterday for a seven-day visit.

## MAURITANIA NAMES NEW PRESIDENT IN RESHUFFLE

OW052026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpt] Nouakchott, January 5 (XINHUA)--Mauritania's Prime Minister Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala was appointed yesterday chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state while retaining his post of prime minister. The decision was made yesterday at a plenary session of the ruling Military Committee of National Salvation. The committee has deposed former Chairman Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louy, former second Vice-Chairman Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi and two other members of the ruling body's Standing Committee. A statement issued by the Military Committee said that this reshuffle was made to "adapt the political structure to the important tasks of administrative and economic reconstruction and the consolidation of the peace."

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## CENTRAL AMERICA CONCERNED OVER SOVIET MISSION IN NICARAGUA

OW091807 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] San Jose, January 8 (XINHUA)--The announcement that the Soviet Union will establish an embassy in Nicaragua comprising some 100 diplomats has aroused public concern in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, according to press reports here.

A number of Guatemalan public figures were reportedly surprised at the big number of diplomats which has greatly surpassed those of all other diplomatic missions in Central America. They think that Russians should be refused, instead of being welcomed, in all places of the region following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The announcement was carried in the front page of the Guatemalan paper PRENSA LIBRE yesterday and also given prominence in Salvadoran papers and Honduran radio broadcast to draw public attention.

At present, the Mexican and U.S. embassies are the largest in Central America, but they only have 10 to 20 people.

Nicaragua and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level last October. The Soviet Embassy in Nicaragua is the second Soviet embassy in Central America, the first one established on Costa Rica in 1973.

## XINHUA NEWSLETTER ON NICARAGUA'S CURRENT SITUATION, FUTURE

OW230615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters Qiu Ling and Lin Minzhong: "What We Have Seen and Heard in Nicaragua?"]

[Summary] San Jose, 20 Dec--"Five months have passed since the people of Nicaragua overthrew Somoza's dictatorial rule. What is the actual situation in Nicaragua and where is the country heading is currently the focus of world attention. We paid a 5-day visit to Nicaragua in mid-November to find the answer to these questions."

On our way to Managua from the international airport, we witnessed the tremendous damage caused by the 1972 serious earthquake which destroyed more than 90 percent of the buildings in the center of Managua, killed some 10,000 people and injured more than 20,000. After the earthquake, large amounts of relief supplies and funds were donated by many countries the world over, but instead of using the donations to rebuild the damaged city, the Somoza family kept the money for themselves.

"When we were received by (Julio Lopez), member of the National Directorate and director of the propaganda office of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, he revealed that 20 to 30 percent of the houses and other buildings in 8 cities of Nicaragua were destroyed, approximately 30,000 of the country's 2 million population were killed and several tens of thousands of people were injured in the struggle against Somoza's dictatorship in June and July of this year. Forty percent of Nicaragua's industry was completely destroyed and another 40 percent suffered various degrees of damage. Agriculturally, only 25 percent of the cotton sowing plan was fulfilled this year and 30 percent of the farmland was sown to grain crops. The country's productive forces have suffered very serious losses. Some 380,000 out of 700,000 workers are still jobless.

"This Sandinist official said: The government's 'pressing task' in the next 6 months is to solve the problems of 'unemployment, starvation and the housing shortage.' He also admitted that 'Nicaragua is now facing a most difficult period.'"

To solve the country's serious inflation and price fluctuations over the past several months, the Nicaraguan Government has repeatedly urged industrialists in all fields of production to immediately restore production. However, remaining doubtful and taking a wait-and-see attitude toward the Nicaraguan Government's domestic and foreign policies, many industrialists and investors at home and abroad still can not make up their minds whether to once again invest in Nicaragua.

"Cuba's infiltration is deepening everywhere in Nicaragua with each passing day. According to reports, since the downfall of Somoza's dictatorial regime, Cuba has dispatched several planes to maintain daily flights between Havana and Managua. Senior members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Nicaraguan and Cuban ministers, high-ranking officials and reporters and businessmen constantly travel between the two capitals. In addition, all kinds of Cuban 'aid' to Nicaragua is being secretly delivered to Managua." The official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, "Radio Sandino" and the "Voice of Radio Nicaragua" are now doing a good job in promoting Cuban leader Castro's image among the Nicaraguan people.

"In addition, Cuba has also sent large numbers of military and technical advisers to work with the Nicaraguan departments. Eden Pastora, Nicaragua's deputy minister of the interior, admitted that the Sandinist People's Army is being trained by Cuban military experts. The Sandinist People's Army has also frequently sent its own military personnel to receive training in Cuba. Guided by Cuban experts and copying the example of Cuba's 'G-2 Department' of special agents, Nicaragua has also established its own national security 'G-2 Department' under the Interior Ministry." Furthermore, the Nicaraguan Government has also followed Cuba's footsteps in forming the "Sandinist Defense Committees" in all neighborhoods of each city in an attempt to organize the residents to conduct mutual supervision, keep watch on each other, deliver intelligence reports and expose alien elements. Nicaragua is now preparing to organize a 300,000-member militia under Cuba's guidance.

"It must be pointed out that Cuba is not the only country now putting pressure on Nicaragua. Aid is being provided to Nicaragua by Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, Spain, and Panama. The United States, which is mostly afraid that Nicaragua may become a second Cuba, is the country giving the most aid to Nicaragua.

"However, the realities of what we have seen in Nicaragua give an inkling of where Nicaragua is heading."

#### BRIEFS

T.V. DOCUMENTARY FOR MEXICAN PRESIDENT--Mexico City, 18 Dec--Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Liu Pu, on behalf of the Chinese Government, presented to Mexican President Lopez Portillo here today a televised documentary recording his visit to China in 1978. Accepting this documentary film, President Lopez Portillo told the Chinese ambassador that his visit to China is unforgettable, and the film will surely better remind him of the visit. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 19 Dec 79 GW]

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LIU SHAOQI'S NAME, PHOTO APPEAR IN ZUNYI MEMORIAL HALL

OW100145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1624 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Guiyang, 9 Jan--The first spring of the 1980's marks the 45th anniversary of the convocation of the historically significant Zunyi Meeting (an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee). The Zunyi Meeting Memorial Hall, after changing its displays, has restored the historic truth and is praised by visiting veteran Red Armymen, veteran cadres, workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, people from the cultural and educational fronts and various other circles. They say: The renovation and exhibition embodies the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, adheres to the principle of dialectical and historical materialism and reflects the party's history in a more realistic way in accordance with the historic truth.

Walking into the conference room of the Zunyi Meeting, visitors can, at first glance, see the explanatory plates with the names of all the persons who attended the meeting. These name plates have been repaired and put up again side by side. They are: Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhang Wentian (Luofu), Bo Gu (Qin Bangxian), Wang Jiaxiang, Chen Yun, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Deng Fa and Kai Feng (He Kequan); the additional participants at the enlarged meeting, Li Fuchun, Liu Bocheng, Li Biao, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Dehuai, Yang Shangkun, Dong Zhentang, and Li Zhuoran; and nonvoting participants, Deng Xiaoping, Li De (Huafu) and Wu Xiuguan. By looking up, visitors can see pictures of Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhang Wentian, Wang Jiaxiang, Bo Gu, Chen Yun, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De which have again been hung on the front wall of the conference room. About 1 km from the site of the Zunyi Meeting, people can also see that the working room and living quarters of Comrades Zhang Wentian and Wang Jiaxiang during the Zunyi Meeting have been restored and put on display for the first time. The renovated exhibit, while fully affirming that Comrade Mao Zedong's leading position over the whole party was established at the Zunyi Meeting, also truthfully reflects the practical activities of Zhou Enlai, Zhang Wentian, Wang Jiaxiang, Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, the cadres and working personnel of the Zunyi Meeting Memorial Hall, through discussions on the criterion of truth and through studying Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic, have further emancipated their minds. By conducting a great deal of research on historical facts, both investigations and studies, they have broken through some forbidden areas that had existed for a long time in the field of party history studies, eliminated the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and have clarified a number of major questions. They have striven to reflect the history of the Zunyi Meeting according to what actually occurred and have made the renovated exhibit fully affirm the great historic achievement of the Zunyi Meeting in saving the party, the Red Army and the Chinese revolution.

On 8 January the Zunyi Meeting Memorial Hall invited a number of veteran Red Army fighters, veteran cadres, PLA commanders and fighters, teachers and people from various circles to a discussion meeting in commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the Zunyi Meeting. Viewing the displays in the memorial hall, recalling the past and looking ahead, the comrades said with deep feeling: In the past, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation repudiated Wang Ming's "left" opportunist line here. They united the whole party and won a great victory in the world-famous 25,000-li Long March.

Today, in the new Long March, we must also, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, relentlessly criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and work with one heart and one mind. Only in this way can we realize the long-cherished wish of Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and other revolutionaries of the older generation to build our country into a powerful and modern socialist country.

CHIEF PROSECUTOR HUANG HUOQING DISCUSSES LAW AS 'WEAPON'

OW091030 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Talk by Huang Huoqing, chief prosecutor of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, on the question of enforcement of the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure, entitled "Strike at the Enemies and Protect the People by Using the Law as a Weapon"--recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] 1979 was a year of intensive work. The people's procuratorial organs at all levels carried out intensive political work, strengthened ideological and organizational building, and improved operational efficiency to greet the official enforcement of the several important laws approved by the second session of the Fifth NPC. Thanks to the concern of the party committees at all levels, a great majority of the people's procuratorial organs has been basically established. The party committees and organization departments at all levels have trained large numbers of cadres for the people's procuratorial organs. In the meantime, the people's procuratorates have also trained cadres at all levels through various programs and actively promoted their work. They have assumed the tasks of ordering arrests and instituting public prosecution when necessary. They have struck at sabotage activities and have striven to straighten out prisons and detention centers. They have also reduced the backlog in cases, handled large numbers of letters and visits from the people and have earnestly embarked on the struggle against violations of law and discipline. Thus, they are safeguarding the dignity of law, protecting the people's rights and consolidating the political situation of stability and unity. However, since the people's procuratorial organs at all levels were reestablished not too long ago, their organizational structure is still not sound, and most of the procuratorial cadres are new hands who are not sufficiently familiar with their work and they do not measure up to the standards prescribed in the existing laws. We should make every effort to create conditions for correctly implementing the Constitution, the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure in a practical way.

To build China into a modern socialist country, we must have political stability and unity and we must strengthen the socialist legal system. The people's procuratorial organs are important in enforcing the law and have an important responsibility in implementing the laws of the state. At the same time, their role is to safeguard political situation of stability and unity and the realization of the four modernizations. As pointed out in the communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we should see to it that there are laws for the people to follow; these laws must be observed; their enforcement must be strict; and lawbreakers must be dealt with so social order and the normal order in production, work and daily life for the people are safeguarded in order to make progress in consolidating political situation of stability and unity and to insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

We must use the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure and other legal weapons to strike at the counterrevolutionaries and other active criminal elements expeditiously and accurately. We must work closely with the public security organs and the people's courts in maintaining social order and dealing with those who committed murder, robbery, rape, arson and other serious crimes undermining social order and we must do this according to the procedures of law. We should not let those criminals continue in their evil deeds.

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In performing their duties, the people's procuratorial organs at all levels should adhere to the principle of relying on the masses regarding everything and doing everything for the masses. They should solicit the opinions of the masses, accept supervision by the masses and rely on the people in combating lawbreaking acts. In the meantime, we should continue to study more about law and achieve a comprehensive understanding of specific provisions in the Constitution, the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure and other laws. We should be precise in executing the law, otherwise, we will be going against the will of the people and the fundamental spirit of the law. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Counterrevolutionaries must be suppressed." It is wrong to be indecisive on this matter. Therefore, we must do things boldly according to law and rely on the broad masses of the people to use law as a weapon to strike at the enemies, protect the people and make still greater achievements for the four modernizations.

#### AVIATION ENGINEER PROMOTED FOR WORK ON JET ENGINE FAILURES

OWR00141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Report by XINHUA reporter Hu Derong]

[Text] Shenyang, 8 Jan--Guo Yiji, engineer of the No 5706 plant of the PLA Air Force, has made 22 major scientific achievements in the prevention and repair of aircraft engine failures and has written a 600,000-word book entitled "Analysis of Failures of Model No 5 Turbojet Engines." Recently, the party committee of the air force of the Shenyang PLA units promoted him to deputy chief engineer.

Since graduating from Nanjing University in 1951, Guo Yiji has served in the Aeronautic Engineering Department and the No 5706 plant of the PLA Air Force. Over the past 20 years, Guo has painstakingly engaged in study of the "pathology" of aircraft engines and ways to "prevent" and "cure" engine failures and "prolong the lifespan" of airplane engines in order to improve the quality and durability of aircraft engines and insure the safety of the pilots. Because the blades of certain turbojet engines have what foreign experts call incurable "metallic cancer," when one blade inside a turbine engine is broken, all the other blades, which cost nearly 20,000 yuan, have to be replaced. To deal with this problem, Guo conducted numerous investigations and studies as well as repeated experiments and finally presented a scientific basis for the continued use of the remaining blades of an engine if a blade is broken.

The state research institutes concerned and certain air force research institutes reaffirmed Guo's theory and cooperated with him in further studies of three technical processes for preventing cracks in turbine blades and lengthening their service period. Turbine blades that are treated with these three technical processes not only have greater durability but also provide greater flight safety.

According to assessments of Guo's plant, the amount of money saved by the continued use of what had previously been unserviceable engines has equalled the total sum spent by the state in building the plant. Guo's scientific achievements were highly regarded at conferences on engine strength and breakage mechanics [duan lie li xue 2451 5953 0500 1331] held by the departments concerned in 1977 and 1978.

Airplane engines are also plagued by "running fevers," or "high temperatures but low thrust." If this problem is not ameliorated, it can create a major fire-related accident during flight. Solving this problem has something to do with computation. Through penetrating research, Guo first used a "humidity equation" [shi ma ha shu 3440 7456 0761 2422] as the foundation on which he worked out a set of formulas to perfect the "law of similitude" in computing the performance of aircraft engines during actual application.

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Then, with the support of the leaders and assistance from technical personnel and workers, he further worked out the "specific humidity check curve and has proved after 2 years of experiments, that his research has contributed greatly to understanding and tackling the malady of "high temperatures and low thrust" affecting aircraft engines. Now, factories affiliated with the air force have all used this "specific humidity check curve."

To prolong the lifespan of aircraft engines, Guo, despite illness, often explored the causes of engine failures. Once he contracted acute hepatitis and his gallbladder was totally blocked, but he paid no attention to this. Only after his wife took him to the hospital did he realize the seriousness of his condition. When his health began to improve, he selflessly returned to his scientific research.

Now, with the approval of leading organs concerned, his 22 research accomplishments have been popularized in the military. The result has been a marked decline in breakdowns and a prolonged life span of aircraft engines and other machinery. His book, "An Analysis of Failures of Model No 5 Turbojet Engines," has been published and received favorably by many engineers, experts and professors in related fields throughout the country.

#### LIAO ZHIGAO ATTENDS NATIONAL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT CONFERENCE

HK081010 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 7 Jan 80 HK

[Excerpts] The National Academic Conference on Integrated Circuits and Silicon Materials was recently held in Fuzhou. Some 500 scientists, specialists and technicians from industrial, scientific research, education and other units concerned of 24 provinces and municipalities gathered together and held extensive academic exchanges. It was the first national academic conference on integrated circuits and silicon materials since the establishment of the PRC. It will stimulate the development of China's science and technology in semiconductors.

(Wang Shouwu) and Lin Lanying, researchers in the Semiconductor Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and semiconductor experts, and (Huang Chang), researcher in the Shaanxi Microelectronics Research Institute and also an expert in semiconductors, made contributing reports at the conference. During the conference, the 209 theses which were read reported on China's current levels of research and production in semiconductors, integrated circuits and silicon materials. The participants also conducted explorations regarding China's problems of low production rates of integrated circuits and also their poor reliability and high prices. They also put forward many suggestions regarding the issues of research, trial production, actual production and popularization.

The conference victoriously concluded on the morning of 6 January. Liao Zhigao, Ma Xingyuan, Li Zhengting, Zhang Gexin and Wen Fushan, leading comrades of the party and government of Fujian, received all the members of the leadership group of the conference and attended the closing ceremony.

#### GONGREN RIBAO URGES GREATER ENERGY CONSERVATION

OW240826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA)--China's major iron and steel enterprises have reduced their energy consumption by seven percent so far this year compared with the same 1978 period, while increasing rolled steel output by 11 percent, reports today's WORKERS' DAILY. This means a saving of about three million tons of coal, the paper says.

November's national industrial output registered an increase of 14.2 percent compared with that month last year, but industry's consumption of electricity increased only 12 percent and consumption of coal 2.3 percent while consumption of oil decreased by 2.2 percent. This shows that it is quite possible to lower energy consumption and increase production by practising economy, says a WORKERS' DAILY commentary.

China's production of energy has developed rapidly, it notes. Between 1953 and 1978, the average annual increase of coal output was nine percent, petroleum 23.4 percent and electricity 14.2 percent, all surpassing the average annual increase of total industrial and agricultural output. However, the commentary says, high consumption, waste and irrational use have put a strain on energy supply. Therefore, further efforts must be made next year to ensure steady development of industry and communications while keeping consumption of coal, oil and electricity at about this year's level, the commentary says.

#### DENG YINGCHAO ATTENDS WOMEN WORKERS' CONFERENCE

OW070612 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1727 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Jan--The conference on women workers, held by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in Beijing recently, pointed out that trade unions should restore and carry forward the fine tradition of our party's work for women workers, strengthen education among women workers, pay close attention to their hardships and mobilize and educate them to work hard for prosperity and the country's four modernizations.

In 1979, there were more than 30 million women workers in the country, comprising about one-third of the workers in China or increasing by more than 50 times the figure in 1949. They work as hard as male workers and diligently study professional skills, thereby creating enormous wealth for the country. In implementing the policy to readjust, restructure, consolidate and raise the level of the national economy, women workers are playing a leading role in pushing light and textile industries forward.

The conference pointed out that since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the convening of the Ninth National Congress of Trade Unions, work in the interest of women workers has been gradually reinforced. Trade unions at all levels have conscientiously reexamined organizations on the work for women workers, restored or set up grassroot level women workers' committees and actively helped factories, mines and enterprises strengthen education among women workers and do a good job in labor protection for them.

The conference summed up and exchanged the experiences of women workers and discussed and studied in particular the question of strengthening the work of women workers. It held that at present some comrades, including leading cadres, look down on women workers in varying degrees and ignore or even despise the training and employment of women workers. Therefore, trade unions should give full scope to our party's fine tradition in work for women workers and struggle against thinking which discriminates against women workers to safeguard their democratic rights, listen to their reasonable demands and expeditiously solve their special problems.

On 5 January Deng Yingchao, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau, and Kang Keqing, Chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, received the conference participants and encouraged them to carry out work for women workers meticulously and in a down-to-earth manner under the new historical conditions.

## GUANGMING RIBAO ELABORATES ON OBJECTIVE ECONOMIC LAWS

HK081330 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Fang Gongwen and Ma Biao: "Sum Up the Historical Experience and Master Objective Laws--rereading Stalin's 'Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR'"]

[Text] Stalin, who succeeded Lenin, was a great pioneer of the socialist cause. In 1952, one year before his death, he wrote a book "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," which generalizes and sums up both positive and negative experiences of the USSR's socialist construction. This was the first work in the Marxist historical development which systematically and comprehensively dealt with the socialist part of political economy. Some 21 years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong proposed that we read Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" and other books. He demanded that we read these books by integrating them with the socialist economic revolution and economic construction in China so that we would guide our great economic work with cool heads. At present, we are facing a magnificent and arduous task of realizing socialist modernization. Mastering once again the brilliant teachings of Stalin contained in his works will be a matter of important instructive significance in summing up our experiences of socialist construction in the past 30 years, in correctly grasping and mastering the objective laws of socialist economic development, in eliminating the influence of the leftist trend of thought in the economic field and in opening up a road for modernization in accordance with the characteristics of our country.

## I

To deal with the incorrect views in Soviet economic circles that negated the objective nature of socialist economic laws, Stalin expounded the basic Marxist principle on the objective nature of scientific laws in his "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." He said: "Marxism regards laws of science--whether they be laws of natural science or laws of political economics--as the reflection of objective processes which take place independent from the will of man. Man may discover these laws, get to know them, study them, reckon with them in his activities and utilize them in the interests of society, but he cannot change or abolish them. Still less can he form or create new laws of science." This is the main idea running through the whole book, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR."

The progress of history has told us that the process of any society's economic development should observe its objective laws, which are independent from the consciousness and will of man. However, after the victory of the proletarian revolution, the private ownership of the means of production is replaced by public ownership and the anarchic state of production is replaced by the planned economic development. All these enable people to conscientiously grasp and master economic laws. The more people fully grasp economic laws, the more objectives they will triumphantly attain and the more the superiority of socialism will be displayed. Under such circumstances, people are liable to wrongly think that under the socialist system people are free from the control and restraint of objective economic laws. Such wrong views were prevalent in Soviet economic circles up to the early 1950's. After the Second World War, Vosnesensky, member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, published his book "USSR Wartime Economy During the Period of Defending the Country." He emphasized in his book: "In the Soviet economy, a Soviet state which adopts plans is the force and reason for the progress and development of the national economy." At an economic symposium held in November 1951 by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee to assess textbooks on political economics there were still some economists who believed that in view of the specific role assigned to the Soviet state by history, the Soviet state and its leaders could abolish existing laws of political economics and could "form" or "create" new laws.

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In his "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," Stalin severely criticized such incorrect viewpoints by pointing out: The reason that the Soviet state has its specific role is not due to the fact that it can abolish the existing economic laws and "form" or "create" new laws. On the contrary, it is due to the fact that the Soviet state can apply socialist economic laws with full consciousness. He added: While talking about man's development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom, Engels called this freedom "appreciation of necessity." Stalin said again: "This means that, having come to know objective laws ('necessity'), man will apply them with full consciousness in the interests of society." After the abolishment of the exploiting system, this was based on the fact that production relations conformed with the laws of productive forces that the Soviet Government had "started from scratch" in creating a new, socialist form of economics. The reason the state planning organs were able to correctly plan production was due to their reliance on the laws of planned development of the national economy. If the Soviet Government did not rely on the objective laws of economy, it would not be able to accomplish its tasks. Stalin sharply pointed out: "The theory which asserts that under socialism the laws of economic development are 'created' or 'transformed' by the directing bodies of society" means "breaking with Marxism and taking the stand of subjective idealism." As a result, "we will be led into the realm of chaos and chance" and "we will find our selves at the mercy of 'economic' adventures who are ready to 'destroy' the laws of economic development and 'create' new laws without any understanding of or consideration for objective laws."

Although Stalin's inference was drawn 27 years ago, it is still fresh in our minds and touches our hearts. In the economic construction of the past 20 years or so, was it not right that we repeatedly suffered a great deal from such subjective idealism and were at the mercy of leftist adventurers? Recalling such painful experiences, should we not draw a lesson from them?

## II

It is undeniable that we have achieved a great success in our national economy during the past 30 years since the founding of new China. On the basis of "poverty and blankness" left over from the old China we have established independent and relatively complete systems of industry and national economy. Generally speaking, in the past 30 years our national economy has developed at a higher speed. In particular, during the periods from 1949 to 1957 and from 1962 to 1965 the speed with which our national economy developed was higher not only than that of old China but also higher than many capitalist countries during these periods. True, such a high speed of development was closely connected with our former lower standards, but nevertheless, it truly manifested the superiority of the socialist system. However, we still have not achieved the success which we should have attained. We have engaged in socialist construction for 30 years, but the levels of our productive forces, in particular the living standards of the masses, are still very low. Why? This could be attributed to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Apart from that, it was due to the fact that we ran counter to basic economic laws and other economic laws repeatedly stressed by Stalin in his "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR."

It is known to all that we suffered two setbacks in our national economic development. The first setback was at the end of the 1950's and the early 1960's and the second during the Cultural Revolution. Despite different reasons and different specific conditions for the two setbacks, they had basic points in common, that is, we committed the leftist mistakes of violating objective economic laws in guiding our economic work, such leftist mistakes could be found in the following examples:

As far as economic revolution was concerned, we negated the theory of socialist development by stages, trying to skip stages and pursue a "poor transition," we negated the decisive role of productive forces to production relations and unceasingly carried out revolution in production relations without regard to the development of productive forces. As far as economic policies were concerned, we negated or tried to abolish the positive role of the economic functions such as the production of commodities, distribution according to work and the laws of value and so forth; we negated the necessities of letting commune members have their own private land and household sideline production, banned country trade fairs, pursued the practice of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer among the peasants and paid no attention to the collective ownership of peasants. In economic construction, we only paid attention to the accumulation of funds but neglected consumption; we attached importance to industry but neglected agriculture and light industry; we only paid attention to production but negated the people's livelihood; we only paid attention to speed but neglected proportionate development; we only had the priority projects in mind but neglected overall interests; and we only paid attention to subjective needs but neglected practical possibilities and so forth. To put it in a nutshell, we only took subjective desires into account but neglected or even negated the objective laws of economic development. This was where the leftist tendencies of our economic work lay.

In our economic work, the repeated occurrence of the tendencies of neglecting economic laws had its own ideological foundation. We built socialism on the ruins of a poor and backward semifeastal and semicolonial society. After the nationwide liberation under the leadership of the party and government, the enthusiasm of the masses which had been suppressed by the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism burst forth. The superiority of the socialist system promoted the development of productive forces at a speed unprecedented in history. In such a way, <sup>as</sup> described by Stalin, some people in our contingent "were dazzled by extraordinary successes." They imagined that socialist countries could "do everything" and that "nothing was beyond its grasp." What was more important was that ours was a country where small producers held a dominant position. Small producers were imbued with the wrong ideas of wishing to score successes without making efforts. They were not willing to do protracted and painstaking work. In addition, they were culturally backward, lacked democratic traditions and were imbued with feudal superstitious ideas. All these characteristics of small production could easily become the marketplace of leftist tendencies. Therefore, whenever our economic construction progressed smoothly and achieved greater successes, we frequently committed mistakes of rashly advancing. After we won a great victory in the three great reforms and the first 5-year plan, a leftist mistake of impetuously and rashly advancing occurred in 1958 and 1959. After we rapidly restored and developed our national economy during the period from 1962 to 1965, we again committed an ultraleftist mistake which began in 1966 and resulted in a 10-year sabotage. These two mistakes, the latter one in particular, brought the entire national economy to the verge of bankruptcy and inflicted severe difficulties on the people's livelihood.

Undoubtedly, to build socialism in such a vast country as ours, it is unrealistic not to make some mistakes. It is unavoidable to commit a few leftist or rightist mistakes. However, we should have avoided some consistent and repeated mistakes which affected the overall situation of the national economy. However, for a long time, people in our country were only allowed to oppose rightist tendencies but not leftist ones. They were only allowed to oppose conservatism but not any rash advances. People wrongly thought "left is better than right" and a "rightist mistake is a matter of stand whereas a leftist one is only a matter of methods." Sometimes people were not even allowed to regard leftist mistakes as a problem of methods. The adjective "leftist" was particularly avoided as a taboo word. It seemed that during the period of socialism, people could only commit rightist mistakes but not leftist ones. Some comrades even absurdly maintained: Being a leftist is Marxist and rash advance is also Marxist; however, opposing leftist tendencies and rash advances is opportunist. [paragraph continues]

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As a result, everyone unflaggingly opposed rightist tendencies, and nobody dared to oppose leftist ones. In so doing, more leftist mistakes were committed. When the leftist mistakes brought disastrous consequences to the country and the people, we were forced to correct these mistakes. However, the work of redressing the mistakes was not carried out on a grand scale, let alone the work of analyzing the roots of the leftist ideological and theoretical tendencies. Therefore, more and more leftist mistakes were repeatedly committed. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pursued their ultraleftist line by utilizing the leftist ideological trend of thought among our comrades in a bid to usurp party power. They almost ruined the future and fate of our party and country. We should learn a profound lesson from this experience!

## III

In this "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," Stalin corrected the subjective idealistic mistakes of neglecting objective economic laws. In the meantime, he exhorted us not to adopt a fatalist attitude toward objective economic laws and not to be slaves to them. He pointed out: Man is not powerless before objective economic laws. Once man grasps them, he can rely on them, "control" them and make them serve mankind. All this shows the possibility and necessity of understanding, mastering and utilizing objective economic laws.

We must point out that our country's practice over the past 30 years has been a great treasure containing both successful and failed experiences. Due to the fact that we have not done well in summing up such experiences, we are unable to have a profound understanding of objective economic laws. Although we seemingly know some of these laws, we are far from correctly understanding, truly mastering and proficiently utilizing them. For instance, the basic economic laws of socialism determine that the aim of socialist production is to meet incessantly the ever-increasing material and cultural needs of the people. This is a truth recognized by all. However, in actual practice, we very often consciously or unconsciously regard production itself as the aim of socialist production. While devising our plans for the national economy, we frequently fail to consider the needs of the people as the starting point and end result of socialist production. The laws of value were vilified by the "gang of four." We admit such laws are still operating. However, we are still studying their operative scopes, degrees and characteristics. The leftist influence has not been thoroughly eliminated in many aspects and it is still distinctly and indistinctly affecting our work. In particular, we are now facing an arduous task of realizing the four modernizations. How should we explore a path for a modernization in accord with the conditions and characteristics of our country while fully realizing that ours is a country with a large population, a small crop area, backward economy, low scientific and cultural levels, vast territory, abundant natural resources and enormous labor power? How should we readjust and reform our economic structure, management systems and methods and adopt the best measures for developing the social labor force, arousing the enthusiasm of the masses and raising the people's living standards? To answer these questions, we should not only understand the objective laws of the development of a socialist economy, but also grasp the peculiarities of how these laws operate under our country's present conditions. In this respect, there are still many realms of necessity that we should appreciate.

Confronted with such a reality, the only method we can adopt is to sum up the successful and failed experiences in our socialist revolution and construction and discover the laws of socialist economic construction. The 3d plenary session of the 11th Communist Party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC decided to shift the work focus of the whole party and nation to modernization. A policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy was adopted. The fourth plenary session also adopted two documents on the acceleration of agricultural development. All these decisions have been made on the basis of summing up our past experiences in light of the requirement.

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Economic theorists and workers are also conducting discussions on subjects such as distribution according to work, the laws of value, the aim of production and so forth. The investigative group of the Economic Commission under the State Council is making an extensive investigation into economic problems. However, we have just started our work. To do well in the job of summing up experiences, it will not do just to rely only on a small number of leading members or a few economic theorists and workers. We should encourage the masses to participate in the work, hold a nationwide discussion and use the experiences to benefit the entire party and nation. During the period of democratic revolution, our party pursued the leftist line three times, bringing heavy losses to the revolution. Through the rectification movement in Yanan, we summed up experiences in the whole party and insured the victory for the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation. If the whole party and people throughout the nation have a better understanding of objective economic laws by summing up the experiences of the past 30 years, we will greatly accelerate the progress of our country's modernization.

To do well in summing up past experiences, we should break through forbidden areas in discussion and truly let "a hundred schools of thought contend." Practice should be taken as the sole criterion for testing the success or failure of experience. Even if experiences have proven to be true in the past, we may discuss them again today. By no means should we regard this as instigating one group of people to oppose another. We should not regard the practice as investigating and affixing responsibility to certain people. Only through constant practice and discussion can we deepen our understanding, proficiently master objective economic laws and do a solid job in achieving the general objectives of the four modernizations.

#### EDUCATION WORKERS CONFERENCE URGES FURTHER BASIC TRAINING

OW240831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA)--Thirty million young workers of China's total of one hundred million workers are to receive further training following a recent decision made at a national workers' education conference. These young workers will be selected in the next five years to attend courses designed to bring them up to junior middle school standard to begin with and to increase their basic technical knowledge, making them better able to deal with new technology.

In the 30 years since liberation, illiteracy among the workers has largely disappeared and a considerable percentage have continued with their education, with many being promoted to management, technical and engineering posts. However, 70 to 80 per cent of workers in China today are still below middle school level with two thirds of them doing unskilled labour. Only 3 per cent work as technicians. A rise in workers' scientific and cultural level is urgently needed to raise productivity and as part of the modernization drive.

In the three years since the smashing of the gang of four, vocational spare-time schools have been speedily restored and developed. Five hundred thousand workers in factories, mines and other industrial enterprises are now taking a variety of college courses. Of these, 200,000 study in workers' spare-time colleges, 100,000 are in full-time studies and another 200,000 are enrolled in the central television college.

An educational network that includes provision for full-time study with pay, spare-time study, broadcast correspondence courses and television courses, has been formed in China's major industrial cities--Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Harbin, Wuhan and Guangzhou. Some 800,000 Shanghai workers are now studying. In the northeastern river-side city of Harbin 194,300 workers, 30 per cent of the city's workers, are studying in some 360 schools catering specially to them. Nine percent of them are doing college studies.

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MINISTER DISCUSSES TASKS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

OW041125 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Report on article by Huo Shilian, minister of agriculture, entitled "Advance From Victory to Victory and Strive To Achieve an All-Round, Greater Bumper Agricultural Harvest Throughout the Country"--published in the first issue of the journal NONG CUN GONG ZUO TONG XIN (NEWSLETTERS ON RURAL WORK)]

[Text] Touching on the new tasks for agricultural production during the new year, the article points out: We must continue to implement the guidelines of the party's third and fourth plenary sessions, conscientiously examine the implementation of the party Central Committee's two documents on agriculture, sum up our experience and lessons in agricultural production, and extract the underlying laws. We must do our work according to economic and natural laws and build a modern agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

After expounding on the importance of readjusting the economic structure of agriculture and gradually building a rational system of agricultural ecology, the article says: In accordance with the policy of insuring all-round development, all areas should follow the policy of adapting to local conditions and assigning the proper concentration of certain crops in certain areas. All areas should follow the policy of considering grain the key link and should insure an all-round development, while conscientiously and gradually readjusting the distribution of agriculture, transforming the economic structure of agriculture and promoting all-round agricultural development. The article points out: It is necessary to do a good job in surveying agricultural resources and planning agricultural zones in order to insure proper guidance in agricultural production and cut down the number of irrational instructions. In making agricultural plans, it is necessary to regard farmland capital construction as a great socialist undertaking.

The article continues: In line with the plan for setting up agricultural zones, the state and the various provinces and autonomous regions should build, step by step and in the proper order of priority, a number of bases for the production of commodity grain, industrial crops and livestock products. Effective measures should be taken to help communes and counties located in some old revolutionary bases and areas in the northwest and in other provinces and regions which are experiencing difficulties in eliminating poverty. The article also says: It is necessary to strengthen scientific research, popularize technology and education and raise technological standards on the entire agricultural front. Since China has a large population and little arable land, efforts to systematically popularize scientific farming and raise the unit-area yield are of great significance to agricultural production.

The article stresses: It is necessary to continue implementing the party's economic policies for rural areas. These policies must not be changed rashly. If they are changed rashly, we will lose the trust of the masses and thus dampen their enthusiasm. The article also calls on all rural areas to set up and improve the system of responsibility for production and to implement the policy of to each according to his work. This will improve management, consolidate economic accounting and reduce production costs. All rural areas should also continue to do a good job in planned parenthood, effectively control rural population growth and steadily improve the system for managing the agricultural economy.

The article stresses: Since agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, its rapid development is a fundamental condition for realizing the four modernizations. It is hoped all trades and professions will continue to place support for agriculture on the agenda of their meetings. It is also hoped all trades and professions will draw up specific plans for serving agriculture and then effectively carry them out.

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## SCIENTISTS DISCUSS TROPICAL CROP PRODUCTION

OW081324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Kunming, January 8 (XINHUA)--Ways of expanding production of rubber and other tropical crops in south China's tropical zones were discussed at a recent scientific meeting in the Xishuangbanna Autonomous Prefecture of the Dai nationality in southwest China. Plantations growing rubber trees and other tropical crops have been set up in Guangdong, Yunnan and Fujian provinces and the Guangxi Region in south China since the fifties. Rapid progress has been made in rubber output on Hainan Island and the Xishuangbanna Prefecture. A sizable rubber industry has been built in China, where it was virtually non-existent before 1949. Other tropical and sub-tropical crops such as oil palm, coconut, sisal hemp, coffee, tea, cinchona, citronella grass and pineapples are also suitable for these areas and should be developed to increase sources of income, scientists said at the meeting.

Tropical Hainan, China's second largest island, has more than thirty thousand square kilometres of land, most of which is less than 200 metres above sea level and warm throughout the year. Although both state farms and people's communes have opened up rubber, coconut, citronella grass, cashew nut and tea plantations, there is still land that can be reclaimed, according to reports at the meeting. The scientists discussed how to achieve an ecological balance in exploiting the tropical resources and how to protect rare plants and animals.

The scientists urged the establishment of a state natural preserve zone in the Xishuangbanna area, which has China's only primitive tropical rain forests.

Called by the Chinese Society of Tropical Crops, the meeting was attended by cadres, experts and scientists from research institutes and colleges.

## WRITERS UNION HOLDS PRESIDIUM MEETING

OW080648 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan--The Union of Chinese Writers recently held a meeting of its Presidium and called on its members to carry out their work effectively with an emphasis on promoting the flourishing of literary creation and enlivening theoretical criticism. The Union of Chinese Writers will take various measures this year and continue organizing writers to visit the frontline of the "four modernizations," "dive deeply into the realities of life and portray the great struggle for the "four modernizations."

The Union of Chinese Writers and the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation jointly organized a group of writers to visit Hainan Island, Xishuangbanna [in Yunnan] and other places around New Year's Day. The union will make proper arrangements for writers who have writing plans but lack the necessary working conditions. It is estimated that more than 100 noted writers will be invited to visit Heilongjiang, Jilin, Anhui, Gansu, Qinghai and other provinces to collect materials for their creative writing. The meeting of the union's Presidium decided to set up committees for the protection of writers' rights and interests, creative writing, children's literature, youth's literature, national literature, theoretical criticism and foreign literature. These committees will be headed by Xia Yan, Ting Ling, Yan Wenjing, Liu Baiyu, Tie-Yi-Fu-Jiang [6993 5902 3940 3068] (Uyghur nationality), Chen Huangmei and Feng Zhi, respectively.

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RENNMIN RIBAO POINTS OUT DUTIES IN FIGHTING CRIME

Citizens' Role

HK081050 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Zhang Yuwen: "The Master's Duty"]

[Text] After reading "Rats Are Busy When Cats Are Lazy," I felt I had to add a few words.

As the masters of society, it is both natural and right for the masses to warn the "lazy cats" who are responsible for "rats being busy". What about the master's duty? This is something we must find out.

A master should cherish, support and help his own cat. Offering information about the "rats" is one kind of support and providing facilities for the "cat" to catch the "rats" is another, to say nothing about stepping out and lending the "cats" a hand when they are fighting against the "rats." The large number of press reports about how the masses have assisted the public security police in catching evildoers is effective proof of this support. However, it must be pointed out that the rendering of such support has not yet become a universal practice.

It seems some people think differently about the common saying, "A rat crossing the street is chased by all." Every time these people saw "rats" making trouble or "rats" and "cats" engaged in a fight, they either watched the excitement from a distance or simply made themselves scarce. A few individuals even blamed the "cats" for being too violent and carrying things too far while catching the "rats". Some people said: "The less trouble the better. Why poke our nose into somebody else's business?" How muddle-headed and irresponsible they were! Such an attitude has been partly responsible for the rampancy of "rats."

A master should have the consciousness and initiative to catch "rats" and should not simply rely on the "cats." However, this does not mean reducing the duties of the "cats."

When all the lazy cats have pulled themselves together and every master has done his duty, it will be very hard for the rats to make trouble again.

Importance of Unity

HK081045 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Wang Zhijiang of the Niujie police substation in Xuanwu District, Beijing: "The Voice of a 'Cat'"]

[Text] I am a "kitten" who has been working on the public security front for more than 10 years. After reading "Rats Are Busy When Cats Are Lazy," I would like to express my wholehearted support to the masses' positive calls for "lazy cats" to pull themselves together. I would also like to voice a few of my own opinions.

I think it is not only because "cats are lazy" that "rats are busy." Moreover, the majority of the "cats" are not lazy. It is not that we do not want to "do our duty as "cats" and keep all "rats" under control. Due to years of interference and sabotage by the ultraleftist lie of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the people's sense of respect for law has been blunted. Some "cats" were thrown into prison and others were tied hand and foot. These 10 years of disaster gave the "rats" a chance to run amok.

One of the positive ways to catch rats is to keep a cat. However, we can also catch rats with traps, eliminate them with rat poison or take preventive measures by plugging up all holes where they can emerge from their hiding places. There are many reasons for the deterioration of public order and the rampancy of criminal offenders. It is impossible to thoroughly solve existing problems simply by relying on catching "rats." Public order concerns the smooth running of the modernization program and the vital interests of every individual. It is impossible to get the desired result unless the party, government, army, mass organizations and cultural and educational departments all work with one heart and one mind to wipe out "rats" and plug up holes. For example, educational departments must conscientiously study problems and positively educate young students. Neighborhood organizations and labor departments must devise more ways to accommodate young people waiting for jobs, and they should show concern for them. Also, government institutions and industrial enterprises must improve education on the legal system among their staff and workers. In this way, the birth rate of "rats" will be reduced. The placement and education of juvenile delinquents after they have served their sentences also require the concern of all fronts.

In short, in view of the numerous social contradictions, it is not enough to rely solely on one "cat"--the political and judicial work front. The party, government, army, mass organizations and cultural and educational departments must all work together to maintain public order, publicize the idea of law observance and morality, command good people and deal blows to evildoers. In particular, I hope they will give us some positive assistance and help so we can play a better role in "catching rats" and "eliminating rats."

#### RENMIN RIBAO URGES MORE EQUITABLE ASSESSMENT OF CADRES

HK071505 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Push People Forward, Open All Avenues for Talented People"]

[Text] Shortly before all the Chinese strode in unity into the 1980's, the State Council approved and issued the "provisional stipulations on titles for engineering and technical cadres." This is a great reform on the management system of scientific and technical cadres in China and an important event which over 1 million engineers and technicians have long been looking forward to.

We urgently need a large number of scientists and technicians to achieve the four modernizations and to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level. We employ titles for technical personnel because we want to push scientists and technicians forward and train and select outstanding personnel for promoting science and technology. Because Lin Biao and the "gang of four" wantonly trampled upon the policy regarding intellectuals, we have not done assessment and promotion work for many years, thus stifling real talent. Since the National Science Conference, in various places we have attempted to promote engineers and technicians, define their titles, mobilize their initiative, accumulate useful experiences and make great achievements. However, since there were no unified titles for technical posts, some problems have arisen. Some units have assigned inappropriate duties to their technical personnel and many titles are not being defined well. In some places the checking and assessment organizations have not been sound and the approval powers and procedures have not been unified. These things together with other problems have caused difficulties in the supervision and training of engineering and technical cadres. The "provisional stipulations" now in effect have unified the titles for the engineering and technical cadres and clearly stated the methods and procedures for checking and assessment. These stipulations are a tremendous encouragement to engineers and technicians and are beneficial in successfully defining titles for technical personnel.

We must observe the stipulated criteria for promoting engineering and technical cadres and defining their titles. The titles are marks of the technical personnel's professional proficiency. They are defined primarily on the basis of achievements, skills and professional proficiency. In addition, academic qualifications and experiences are also appropriately taken into consideration. We must persist with these criteria and not arbitrarily add any criterion which would deny what has been assessed, and thus stifle real talent.

We must make strict assessments before we promote technical personnel and define their titles. We must oppose the tendency of egalitarianism which makes no difference between various contributions. Assessment standards for technical proficiency are the key link to the whole evaluation work. Assessing technical proficiency means a comprehensive examination of the working conditions and the professional abilities of engineering and technical personnel. By assessing technical proficiency, we may discover and select talented and qualified personnel and enable leaders to understand the real ability and knowledge of every engineering and technical cadre in order to continue to train them and make proper use of them.

While checking on various personnel, we should adopt different and appropriate methods to improve current work. It is wrong to define titles for technical personnel without making any assessment, or to define them mechanically, that is, according to years of service, seniority, personal connections, impressions or special considerations. Some senior personnel pass the assessment although their standards are not high. The less senior fail despite their competence and contributions. This is an expression of egalitarianism, which, like "eating from the same pot" is a bad tendency caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It cannot push people forward, still less train personnel. While defining titles, we must set things right that have been thrown into disorder. The serious work of assessment should absolutely not be replaced by egalitarianism.

Defining the titles for technical posts is hard work closely related to policies and involving many areas. After the issuance of the unified stipulations, we should alter, reassess and issue certificates to those engineers and technicians whose titles have been defined. The party committees at all levels and the party organizations of all departments concerned must strengthen leadership, do deep and painstaking ideological work, oppose factionalism and all unprincipled bad tendencies and overcome and prevent the bad atmosphere to insure the correct and successful implementation of the "provisional stipulations." We must also pay attention to summing up experiences during the implementation so as to gradually perfect the stipulations. We must fully rely on and bring into play the roles of experts while we start the assessment. In scientific and technical departments and units we must depend on experts. This is an important component of the party's mass line. Comments made by people of the same profession can reflect the levels of engineers and technicians in a relatively realistic way. The actual work of defining the titles for technical posts should be done by the academic (technical) organizations or assessment groups made up primarily of scientific and technical experts. Party and government leaders at all levels and technical cadre supervisory departments must not monopolize everything but must respect the opinions of experts, enthusiastically encourage them to emancipate their minds, persist in principles, seek truth from facts and work boldly. Engineers and technicians must treat assessment work correctly and enthusiastically cooperate with assessment organizations. We believe that so long as we persist in the criteria and make assessments in earnest, we can create a new situation in which all people will work hard and real talents will emerge in large numbers.

## RENNMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON COMPOSITION OF CADRE RANKS

HK090333 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 80 p 2 HK

[Commentator's article: "An Important Measure To Improve the Composition of Ranks of Cadres"]

[Text] Selecting leading cadres from among scientific and technological personnel and specialists in all fields is an important measure in improving the composition of the ranks of cadres. The experiences of Zhucheng County, Shandong and Liuhe County, Jiangsu which are carried in this paper today show that more and more comrades now understand the importance and urgency of this question. We hope that more comrades will show concern for and study this question so as to bring about this change.

The present composition of our cadre ranks falls far short of the needs of the four modernizations. We must gradually change the present composition of cadres, reduce the number of general administrative cadres and increase the number of professional cadres in all fields so that more and more specialists can take part in running our socialist undertakings. This is a strategic task which has a vital bearing on the success of the four modernizations. To speed up this change in the ranks of cadres we must, on the one hand, take effective measures to help our industrial and agricultural cadres master intellectual work and strive to train and bring up vocationally competent managerial specialists from among the existing cadres. On the other hand, we must boldly select and promote existing specialists, particularly middle-aged scientific and technological personnel, to be leading cadres.

The great number of our technicians and specialists are not only vocationally competent but understand China's actual conditions and party policies. Many of them also have organizational and managerial skills. As long as we truly emancipate our minds, eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line and overcome "leftist" sentiments and traditional prejudices against intellectuals, it will not be difficult for us to discover and select large numbers of outstanding leading cadres.

Some comrade cannot set their minds to rest and do not feel right and self-confident when it comes to selecting cadres from among technicians and specialists. This is due to two reasons: First, since the pernicious influence of the so-called "line of relying solely on specialists" long criticized in the past has not been completely eliminated, some comrades still have lingering fears and cannot clearly see the relationship between relying on the specialists and relying on the masses, thinking that if they rely on the specialists, they will be divorced from the masses and make mistakes in line. Second, as a result of long years of feudal rule, the small producers have grown apprehensive of knowledge and intellectuals and think that educated people are an alien force. The correct way to solve these problems of understanding is to persistently conduct Marxist class analysis and theoretically correct the fact that intellectuals are mental workers and at present the overwhelming majority of Chinese intellectuals are working-class intellectuals. The only difference between them and workers who are mainly engaged in physical labor is their field of work. The outstanding persons among them are also advanced elements of the working class. Like the strategists, politicians and thinkers of the working class, the specialists among them are also advanced elements who head their own fields. Relying on them means relying on the masses and the advanced elements of the working class. This is a Marxist approach and has nothing to do with revisionism. If they are selected and promoted to be leading cadres, the political qualities of the ranks of cadres will only be improved and will not be lowered in any way.

Comrades engaged in organizational and cadre work in all localities must firmly establish the idea that the four modernizations are of the utmost importance and everything must serve them. They must be promoters of improving the composition of cadre ranks.

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JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS SOLIDARITY MEETING

HK090228 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The Jiangxi Military District held a report meeting on 7 January to mobilize the movement to support the government and cherish the people. Present at the gathering were leading comrades of the military district, cadres of the headquarters and political and logistics departments, and leading comrades of PLA units stationed in Nanchang. (Han Yimin), deputy director of the political department of the military district, presided over the meeting. Li Yanling, deputy political commissar, reported on the Central Committee's circular on further strengthening army-government and army-people unity.

"Political Commissar (Zhang Chuangchy) delivered a mobilization report. He hailed the successes achieved in strengthening army-government and army-people unity in recent years, and then put forward the following demands: 1) conduct widespread education in the PV4 on supporting the government and cherishing the people; 2) understand and support local modernization; 3) teach the cadres to strictly observe law and discipline; 4) do well in handling various remaining problems; and 5) emulate Lei Feng and do good deeds for the people."

The political department of the military district held a meeting on 6 January to make specific arrangements for the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people during the spring festival period.

SHANDONG COTTON PRODUCTION CONFERENCE CLOSES 4 JAN

SK060154 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the provincial cotton production conference sponsored by the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and people's government closed on 4 January in Jinan. More than 1,100 people attended, including leading comrades from the various prefectures, counties and communes of the cotton growing areas; representatives from the notably advanced units; and responsible persons from the provincial level departments concerned.

The conference sincerely relayed the guideline of the national conference on cotton production. Through summing-up and exchanging experiences obtained in this regard, it also commended the advanced units and individuals, studied their shortcomings and formulated measures for work in the future. Comrades participating in the conference concentrated their efforts on discussing the issue of how to push forward cotton production in our province as quickly as possible.

Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the conference. Also speaking at the conference were Qin Hezhen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the provincial people's government; and Li Zhen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee. At the beginning of the conference, Comrade (Zhu Qimin), vice governor of the provincial people's government, relayed the guideline of the national cotton production conference. Participating representatives sincerely studied and discussed the important speech made by Vice Chairman Li Xiannian at the national cotton production conference. They were greatly enlightened by the profound discussions on the speech in line with conditions.

At the conference, the 23 advanced units which had made outstanding achievements in cotton production made reports on their experiences.

Present at the awards ceremony of the conference on 2 January were responsible persons of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government, including Bai Rubing, Zhao Lin, Li Zhen, Li Zichao, (Gao Keting), Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Lin Ping, Song Yimin, Liu Peng, Zhang Jingtao, (Zhu Qimin) and (Xin Fangming). They presented the 465 advanced units with honor banners and citations.

During the conference, participating representatives also discussed the resolution made by the provincial people's government on accelerating the development of cotton production.

#### SHANDONG NATIONAL AWARD WINNERS RETURN FROM BEIJING

SK090154 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, on 4 January some 1,500 people of Shandong Province and Jinan Municipality gathered at the (Zhenzhuquan) auditorium for a grand meeting to welcome the representatives of advanced units from Shandong's agricultural, financial and trade, education, public health and scientific research fronts as well as national model workers of our province who had attended the second awards ceremony for advanced units and model workers held by the State Council. Present at the meeting were Zhao Lin, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Li Zhen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Xu Leijian and (Zhu Qimin), vice governors of Shandong Province; (Fang Jin), deputy secretary of the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress; as well as responsible persons of various departments and committees of the provincial people's government and various mass organizations in the province.

Prior to the meeting, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's congress had received and extended warm greetings to the advanced unit representatives and model workers who had won State Council awards.

(Zhu Qimin), vice governor of the provincial people's government, presided over the meeting. Xu Leijian, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province, addressed the meeting. He said: The awards meeting held by the State Council was another grand gathering of outstanding workers which followed the State Council meeting held on the eve of the 1979 National Day to present awards to advanced units and model workers on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts. It was a mobilization meeting to encourage the vast numbers of cadres and masses on all fronts across the country to go all-out and work hard in the 1980's. The advanced units and model workers of our province receiving the State Council awards are outstanding representatives of the thousands upon thousands of advanced units and model workers who have emerged in the course of socialist construction. Their spirit of working strenuously and struggling hard in a down-to-earth way manifests the Chinese people's lofty aspiration to catch up with and surpass the advanced world level instead of lagging behind others. Cadres and masses on all fronts are asked to learn from them. In the meantime, I hope that the advanced units and model workers will take their present achievements and experiences as a new starting point and continue to play exemplary and leading roles on their respective fronts.

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I hope that they will lead the vast numbers of cadres and masses to uphold the party's leadership, the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to persist in the dauntless spirit of struggling ardent while paying attention to practical results, achieving ideological emancipation and being bold in making innovations. It is also hoped that through their efforts, the party Central Committee's demands and the people's aspirations, the experiences of the advanced units will be passed on to every front across the province.

The representatives of national advanced units and the national model workers of our province returned to Jinan from Beijing on the evening of 3 January after attending the second awards ceremony held by the State Council. They were greeted at the railway station by responsible comrades of Shandong Province and Jinan Municipality.

#### ZHEJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS SOLIDARITY MEETING

OW090119 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 January the Zhejiang Military District held a report meeting on supporting the government and cherishing the people. In his report, Mou Hanqing, political commissar of the provincial military district, called for carrying forward our army's glorious traditions and strengthening army-government and army-civilian unity. (Meng Keming), deputy political commissar of the military district, presided over the meeting. Attending were leaders, responsible comrades and advisers of the district party committee.

After discussing the excellent situation and new achievements scored in industrial and agricultural production in the province, Mou Hanqing further expounded on the significance of carrying forward the glorious traditions of the party and PLA both in supporting the government and cherishing the people and in strengthening army-government and army-civilian unity. In his report, Mou Hanqing reviewed the active participation of the PLA units under the military district in socialist construction and their extensive efforts to do good things for the masses in 1979. According to statistics, last year the PLA units under the military district contributed more than 103,000 workdays in support of local construction; helped transport over 9,800 dun of materials; repaired 1,400 pieces and sets of farm implements; tilled and harvested 14,600 mu of farmlands; levelled 160 mu of land; helped people following natural disasters on more than 150 occasions; and provided medical services to some 101,000 people. In addition, the PLA units did a great deal of work in helping to maintain social order and insuring stability and unity. However, these efforts still lagged behind the requirements set by the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee. It is necessary to carry out the task of supporting the government and cherishing the people better and more effectively this year than last year.

In the report Mou Hanqing urged all PLA units under the military district during the coming spring festival to further study the circular of the party Central Committee on carrying forward the glorious traditions of supporting the government and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen, supporting the government and cherishing the people, and further strengthening army-government and army-civilian unity. In order to make new contributions in support of the province's modernization program, the PLA units were also called upon to conscientiously analyze and study the distinguishing feature of the army-civilian relations under the new situation, enthusiastically propagate and set good examples in carrying out the party's line, principles and policies, vigorously assist and support the localities in maintaining social order, deal heavy blows at criminal elements and safeguard the lives and property of the people.

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**XI ZHONGXUN'S RECENT ACTIVITIES IN GUANGDONG**

**Talks With Youths**

HK310802 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] Comrade Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, held a forum with young people from all walks of life in Guangzhou on 30 December. He urged them to make still greater contributions to socialist modernization in the new year. Comrade Xi Zhongxun spoke on the current situation in the province and the tasks for next year and on his visits to New South Wales and Hong Kong. Young people who spoke at the forum pledged to do well in upholding stability and unity and to lead young people to promote the four modernizations.

**Addresses Model Workers**

HK070608 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] On 5 January, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government held a forum of representatives of progressive units and model workers who had attended the awards ceremony in Beijing. Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, made a speech. Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, presided. Also present were Yang Shangkun, Wang De, Meng Xiande, Xue Guangjun, Yang Yingbin, Huang Jingbo, Liang Guang, and Fan Xixian, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and the provincial government.

**Attends Women's Congress**

HK080605 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] "The Fifth Guangdong Provincial Women's Congress opened in Guangzhou on the morning of 7 January. Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Gong Zirong, Yin Linping, Xiong Fei, Ou Mengjue and Liao Siguang, responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the Guangdong Military District, attended the congress.

"On the morning of 7 January, colored flags fluttered over the Guangzhou Youyi Theater, and 1,500 women deputies from throughout the province happily gathered together." At 0830, (Huang Guozhi), vice chairman of the Guangdong Women's Federation, announced the opening of the congress. Li Jie, vice chairman of the Guangdong Women's Federation, made the opening speech.

Gong Zirong, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, spoke amid warm applause. "In his speech, Comrade Gong Zirong warmly praised the contributions made on all fronts by Guangdong's women to the four modernizations. He encouraged the women comrades to put an end to their feelings of inferiority, have great determination, thoroughly study culture, science, technology and management, strive to become pathbreakers in production and experts in technical innovations, do a good job in promoting planned parenthood, do well in educating their children and make even greater contributions to the four modernizations."

"On behalf of the Guangdong Federation of Trade Unions, the Guangdong Provincial Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Association and the Guangdong Provincial CYL Committee, (Zhou Mingling), vice chairman of the Guangdong Federation of Trade Unions, made a congratulatory speech at the congress. At the session on the morning of 7 January, Comrade Yang Lan made a work report on behalf of the Fourth Committee of the Guangdong Women's Federation."

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## XI ZHONGXUN PAYS LAST RESPECTS TO GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL EXPERT

HK081005 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Jan 80 HK

[Text] Failing to respond to any medical treatment, Comrade (Wei Zhenwu), adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, died of illness at the Conghua Hot Springs at the age of 66.

On the morning of 7 January, responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the Ministry of Agriculture and other units concerned went to the Guangzhou funeral parlor and paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade (Wei Zhenwu). Some 400 people went, including Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Comrade (Wei Zhenwu's) relatives, office cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture, all Guangdong provincial departments concerned and other staff and workers.

The memorial service for Comrade (Wei Zhenwu) will be held in Beijing.

## DUAN JUNYI, OTHERS MARK SHANGCHENG UPRISING

HK271146 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] On 25 December, Shangcheng County held a rally to mark the 50th anniversary of the Shangcheng Uprising. The rally took place in the county's people's hall. Responsible comrades of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and Henan Military District attended the rally. Old comrades who are working in the organs of the central authorities and in other places and who took part in the Shangcheng Uprising also attended, some 1,000 people altogether.

Those sitting in the front row on the rostrum were Duan Junyi, (Guo Shuxian), Zhao Wenfu, (Wu Zhonghan), Yue Xiaoxia, (Hu Wenjing), (Bei Kai), (Hu Jiaxiang), (Chen Keming), (Hu Beijing), (Li Youhai), (Liu Jinzhang), (Mei Youhe), (Yang Guozhi), (Sung Zhaoming), (Jiao Binshan), (Li Jiande), (Yang Xuequan) and (Chen Shundi). (Ruan Guanqing), secretary of the county CCP committee and vice chairman of the county revolutionary committee, presided.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first commissar of the Henan Military District, spoke at the rally. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and Henan Military District, he extended warm greetings to the rally. Then he made a brief report on the uprising. He went to say: "At present, the people in our province are implementing the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and 2d session of the 5th NPC, seriously summing up their experiences, working out plans for development and continuously implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving. They are quickening the pace of the development of the national economy. To achieve the four modernizations, we must learn from the revolutionary predecessors and revolution martyrs who took part in the Shangcheng Uprising. We must learn from their lofty character of stepping into the place of their fallen comrades, fearing no sacrifice and seeking the welfare of the people with one heart and one mind. We must learn from and carry forward their revolutionary spirit of fearing no hardship, struggling hard and bravely advancing."

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**FURTHER ON DUAN JUNYI'S RECENT ACTIVITIES IN HENAN****Attends Trade Union Congress Closing**

HK310634 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Eighth Henan Provincial Trade Union Congress concluded on 28 December after 7 days in session. The congress called on workers on all fronts to hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, closely unite around the party Central Committee, work hard to promote the four modernizations, and strive to build the province into a new modernized Henan. Duan Junyi, Hu Lijiao, Qiao Mingfu, Zhao Wenfu, Yu Yichuan, Hu Shangli, (Li Fuqiang), (Guo Tan) and (Nie Rengashou), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government attended the closing ceremony.

Comrade (Zhang Dun), chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions, delivered the closing speech. The congress then elected the eighth executive committee of the provincial federation of trade unions. This committee held its first meeting on 29 December and elected (Zhang Dun) chairman and (Zheng Wan), (Cui Jianshu), (Zhang Ziguang), (Liu Yuhua), (Liu Liye) and (Yu Hexi) vice chairmen of the committee.

**Attends Meeting on Organization Work**

HK070444 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The Henan Provincial CCP committee recently held a conference on organization work, which conveyed the spirit of the national forum on organization work and studied future tasks. The conference, which lasted 19 days, was attended by responsible comrades concerned from all parts of the province and the provincial organs. (Zhang Shixia), director of the organization department of the provincial CCP committee, conveyed the spirit of the national forum. Qiao Mingfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke during the conference. The closing session was attended by Duan Junyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Second Secretary Hu Lijiao, Standing Secretary Liu Jie, Secretaries Dai Suli, Qiao Mingfu, Zhao Wenfu and Zhang Shude, and Deputy Secretary Wang Shucheng.

The majority of participants held: "The situation in Henan developed fast and well last year. A great change has taken place. The province has won decisive victory in exposure, criticism and investigation. As a result of much arduous work and repeated struggle, we have won back that portion of power which had been usurped by backbone elements of the factional network of Lin Biao and the gang of four and we have smashed the factional force devised by Lin Biao and the gang of four. The leadership at all levels is now basically in the hands of cadres whom the people can trust. A political situation of stability and unity, long desired by the people of the province, has now basically formed and is being consolidated and developed daily. We have swept away the greatest obstacle to building a socialist modernized Henan. This decisive victory has been won under the earnest concern and wise leadership of the party Central Committee. It is the result of the common strivings of the people of the whole province." The province has also done well in promoting economic and all other work.

The conference noted: "Viewing the situation of the province as a whole, certain main problems in the movement of exposure, criticism and investigation have now been solved. We have met the six criteria proposed by the central authorities for completing the movement of exposure, criticism and investigation. Hence, exposure, criticism and investigation can be ended as a movement. We must shift our main effort to building the four modernizations. Only if there is stability in the leadership groups, among the cadres, and in policies can the situation be favorable for concentrating all efforts on the four modernizations." The work of the organization departments must be centered on and serve the four modernizations for a long time to come.

The conference held: It is necessary to strengthen the building of the leadership groups at all levels. At present, the majority of the leadership groups are good or fairly good, but they still fail to meet the demands that will achieve the four modernizations. It is necessary to select and promote outstanding middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life who have a good grasp of professional work and technology, further strengthen democratic centralism, and strengthen leadership over the four modernizations. It is particularly necessary to pay attention to promoting talented people from among middle-aged and young intellectuals. Every county should promote to its leadership group a number of cadres in the prime of life who have a thorough understanding of agriculture. Party committees and organization departments at all levels must work hard to carry out education for party members and do well in carrying out rotational training.

The conference also discussed questions of reforming the cadre system, implementing the cadre policy, and cadre education.

#### Visits PLA Personnel

HK070437 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] On 2 January Comrade Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, and Comrade Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, visited the personnel of the provincial military district organs and held a meeting with them.

The leading provincial comrades said: "It is necessary to do well in studying and implementing the spirit of the RENMIN RIBAO New Year's Day editorial, and to further strengthen the building of the PLA units and militia. It is also necessary to carry forward and promote the glorious tradition of army-government and army-people unity."

#### FOURTH HUBEI CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETS

##### Opening Session

HK070601 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The third session of the Fourth Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Wuchang on 6 January. Present at the opening ceremony were Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Secretaries Huang Zhizhen, Li Renzhi, and Xu Daoqi; Deputy Secretaries Wang Qun, Ren Zhonglin and Li Wei; and leading members of the provincial CPPCC committee. Tang Zhe, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, declared the session open. Han Ningfu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC, delivered the opening speech.

Hu Jinkui, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, then delivered the work report. He noted that the provincial CPPCC had carried out the following tasks: 1) five Standing Committee meetings were held last year to carry out political consultative work on important issues; 2) activities in the field of science, technology, culture, education, public health, and women's work have been conducted; 3) various persons have been organized to study political theory and policies; 4) work in compiling literary and historical materials, propaganda aimed at Taiwan, and handling people's letters and visits has been done; and 5) the bills proposed at the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee have been dealt with. Hu Jinkui then called on the CPPCC to work together with the people of the whole province to promote socialist modernization.

Motions Examination Committee Named

HK080450 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 80 HK

[Text] Namelist of the motions examination committee of the third session of the Fourth Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee:

Chairman: (Xie Fusheng); Vice Chairmen: (Zhang Wencai), (Xie Zhi) and (Zhao Houfu); and members: (Fang Gang), (Wang Pingdong), (Guan Laifu), (Xu Zumin), (Chen Xi), (Chen Yingtong), (Zhou Zhongjia), (Wang Li), (Lin Mu), (Yang Cangbo), (Yang Zhanding), (Zhao Guorui), (Zhang Tianlin), (Zhang Hongzhi), (Xu Xuexuan), (Yu Qiming), (Gao Shuzhen), (Kang Qingquan), (Peng Xinan) and (Tian Zuoguo).

## SECOND SESSION OF FIFTH HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

## Preparatory Meeting

HK090158 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting in Wuchang on 8 January. The meeting approved the session agenda and the namelists of members of the Presidium and the various committees. Provincial Revolutionary Committee Chairman Chen Pixian presided and spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Chen Pixian emphasized: "This session must further implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, seriously sum up work of the past 2 years, implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy, and study and arrange the tasks of economic construction and other work for 1980. We should use this session to unite the people of the province still more closely, mobilize them still more extensively, accomplish the shift of work focus more effectively, promote economic construction and all other work in the province as rapidly as possible, and make greater contributions in order to achieve four modernizations."

The agenda for the session is as follows: 1) Comrade Chen Pixian will deliver the government work report on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee and a resolution on this report will be adopted; 2) a responsible comrade of the provincial finance bureau will deliver the report on financial returns and the budget and a resolution will be adopted on this report; 3) responsible comrades of the provincial people's court and people's procuratorate will deliver reports and resolutions will be adopted on them; 4) the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial governor and deputy governors, and the leaders of the courts and procuratorates will be elected.

The Executive Chairmen of the congress session Presidium are Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, Li Renzhi, Xu Daqiqi, Wang Qun, Ren Zhonglin, Li Wei, Han Dongshan, Zhang Xiulong, Li Fuquan, Tao Shuzeng, Zhang Wangwu, (Liu Hegeng), Li Zhi, Lin Shaonan, and Hu Yuqing. Huang Zhizhen is secretary general. The session credentials committee is headed by Xu Daqiqi, the budget committee is headed by Ren Zhonglin, and the motions examination committee is headed by Li Renzhi. The session will open on 9 January.

## Chen Pixian Addresses Opening Session

HK100322 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress opened in Wuhan on 9 January. The session is being attended by 1,067 delegates. Present at the opening were Presidium Executive Chairmen Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, Li Renzhi, Xu Daqiqi, Wang Qun, Ren Zhonglin, Li Wei, Han Dongshan, Zhang Xiulong, Li Fuquan, Tao Shuzeng, Zhang Wangwu, (Liu Hegeng), Li Zhi, Lin Shaonan and Hu Yuqing.

Also present were Wang Bicheng, commander of the Wuhan PLA units, and Political Commissar Yan Zheng. Han Nigfu presided.

Comrade Chen Pixian delivered the government work report on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. "His report was in three parts: 1) the work over the past 2 years; 2) the tasks for 1980; and 3) go all out to strengthen the building of political power. The first part of the government work report pointed out: The 2 years since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress in December 1977 have been 2 years of continuing to turn chaos into order, of gaining tremendous victories, and of profound changes. During these 2 years, the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the 2d session of the fifth NPC, meetings of major historical significance, have been convened. The cadres and masses of the whole province have unwaveringly advanced along the orientation pointed out by the party Central Committee, and great progress has been made on all fronts. A political situation of stability and unity has appeared throughout the province. The province has reaped bumper agricultural harvests for 2 successive years. Industrial production has recorded sustained increase. Communications and transport, postal services, geological work and capital construction have registered new successes. A new atmosphere has appeared on the finance and trade fronts. Science, culture, education and public health work have gradually advanced. The people's living standards have shown improvement. Relatively great advances have been achieved in external contacts.

"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council, the organizations at all levels in the province and the cadres and masses have made positive efforts to shift the province's work focus to achieving modernization. We should say that we have now initially accomplished this great and historical shift. However, this certainly does not mean that all our work has been done very well. There are still many shortcomings and problems in our work. We must solve them. In order to do future work a bit better, we must extensively launch the cadres and masses to seriously sum up work, affirm achievements, overcome shortcomings, boost their morale and strive for still greater success.

"The report outlined the following points: Our main experiences in work are as follows, and these are the things we must persistently do in our future work: 1) we must expose and criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and its reactionary ideological system; 2) we must persistently take practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, uphold the four basic principles and profoundly understand the unity of these four principles; 3) we must seriously implement the party's policies; 4) we must tightly grasp socialist modernization--the central task--correctly understand and handle well problems of class struggle, and constantly consolidate and develop the political situation of stability, unity, liveliness and vigor; and 5) we must learn how to apply economic laws to guide economic work.

"The second part of the government work report pointed out: 1980 is the second year of readjusting the national economy. How well work is done this year will have a major effect on our future work. We must boost our spirits, go all out, work energetically and promote all our work. Proceeding from the actual situation in the province and from the favorable conditions for achieving the four modernizations, the report put forward the tasks and main measures for developing the national economy and other work in 1980:

1. Continue to strengthen agriculture--the foundation--in all respects and speed up the pace of agricultural development. To fulfill the province's agricultural production plans for 1980, the report stressed: It is necessary to further implement the two important central documents on agricultural development and the series of principles and policies for the rural areas. We must fully implement the principles of simultaneously developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries, and of taking grain as the key link, insuring all-round development, acting in the light of local conditions and achieving suitable concentration.

"2. Speed up the development of the light and textile industries and seriously readjust the proportions of light and heavy industries. The report pointed out: Hubei has great potential for developing its light and textile industries. Last year we devoted very great efforts to grasping the light and textile industries and achieved initial success. In the future, we must continue to devote great efforts to this work, do everything possible to develop more production opportunities, act in the light of local conditions and insure that the light and textile industries develop relatively rapidly amid readjustment. 3. Continue to vigorously grasp the development of the electric power industry. We must seriously readjust the proportions in the fuel, power and raw materials industries and in the metallurgical refining and processing industries. At the same time we must get a better grasp of communications and transport. 4. Resolutely shorten the capital construction front, readjust the proportions of production and capital construction and concentrate forces to fight battles of annihilation. 5. Seriously strengthen finance and trade work and insure that better service is provided for readjusting the national economy, developing industrial and agricultural production and improving the people's living standards. 6. Continue to develop scientific research, culture and education, public health, physical culture and so on. 7. Gradually improve the masses' living standards. 8. Get a good grasp of planned parenthood and control population growth.

"The report emphasized: In order to victoriously fulfill these tasks, the most fundamental thing is to continue to implement the line, principles and policies stipulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and give free rein to the masses to further grasp well the cardinal links of practicing strict economy while increasing production and opening up more production opportunities. This work must be centered on implementing the eight-point principle.

"The third part of Comrade Chen Pixian's government work report pointed out: In the historical period of advancing towards socialist modernization, our country's political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat shoulders the important tasks of organizing and protecting the building of the four modernizations. Because of this, it is extremely important to strengthen the building of political power. In particular, our organs and work of political power were seriously sabotaged during the years of the tyranny of Lin Biao and the gang of four; hence, strengthening the building of political power now is all the more urgent. In accordance with the provisions of the laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC, we must strengthen the building of political power at all levels in all aspects. The report pointed out: In strengthening the building of political power, under the party's unified leadership we must persistently bring into full play the role of the people's political power at all levels, bring democracy into full play, constantly strengthen the revolutionary patriotic united front, put the socialist legal system on a sound basis and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must also thoroughly reform our political power organs and solve well the problems of the cadre force, especially the problem of the leadership groups.

"Comrade Chen Pixian's report said in conclusion: I have introduced in this report the main work carried out by the government since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress as well as its future main tasks. To accomplish these tasks and speed up the four modernizations, we must maintain and develop the political situation of stability, unity, liveliness and vigor. Our state suffered enough disturbances in the past, and it was not easy to achieve the stability we have now. We must fully cherish this situation, we must vigorously strengthen unity between workers and peasants, between cadres and masses, between army and people, between people of different nationalities, between new and old cadres, between industrial and agricultural cadres on the one hand and intellectuals on the other, and between the party and those not in the party. Comrades, let us closely unite under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council. Let us work in concert to further promote the national economy and all work in the province and strive to build China into a powerful modern socialist state."

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XIZANG LEADERS ATTEND CLOSE OF STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

OW301455 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The second plenary session of the Standing Committee of the Third Xizang Autonomous Region People's Congress closed on the morning of 26 December. Ren Rong, first secretary of the regional party committee, Tian Bao, chairman of the regional people's government, and Basang and Pagbalha Geleg Mangyai, vice chairmen of the regional people's government, attended yesterday's meeting. The meeting was presided over by Re Di, Dede Gasang Wangdui and Sengqen Losang Gyancan, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress.

All the Standing Committee members present at the meeting expressed satisfaction and approval for the report made by Chen Jingbo, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, on the work of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress in the past 4 months. They expressed support for reports by: (Liu Chuanjin), deputy director of the regional public security department, on the current state of social order in the region and his opinions on maintaining urban social order; Gamcan Norbu, chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, on the work of the regional people's procuratorate; and Zi Cheng, president of the regional higher people's court, on the work of the regional higher people's court. They approved in principle reports by: (Zhang Xiping), director of the regional civil affairs department, on experimentation at selected localities of direct county elections and his explanation of the detailed rules and regulations governing the elections; and (Liu Rui), deputy director of the regional education department, on (?rules) for universal primary school education.

They unanimously agreed to endorse retroactively the following items which had been examined and approved by (?administrative meeting) of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress and which had been (?endorsed) by the regional people's government before the convening of the plenary session: An eight-point regulation on forest protection and fire prevention submitted by the regional forestry department; a provisional regulation on timber transportation and inspection in Xizang Autonomous Region; a regulation on rewards and punishment in connection with (?protection of highways) in Xizang Autonomous Region; and a provisional regulation on family planning for workers and staff members of the Han nationality in Xizang Autonomous Region. They also approved lists of appointments submitted by the regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate.

Comrade Ren Rong spoke at the meeting, stressing the need to strengthen unity among the nationalities. He said: (?On the whole), the relations among the various nationalities in Xizang have always been good. This has been an important guarantee for the successes in both the socialist revolution and in construction in Xizang. To further strengthen unity among nationalities, it is necessary to institutionalize education on policies towards nationalities, commend and reward units and individuals that have done a good job in implementing these policies, criticize and punish units and individuals that undermine unity among nationalities, abolish all rules and regulations that are detrimental to unity among nationalities, guard against bad elements who undermine unity among nationalities, safeguard unity of the motherland and foster a social practice to honor those who uphold unity among nationalities and unity of the motherland.

On the question of religion, Comrade Ren Rong said: We must firmly implement the party's policy of freedom of religion. At the same time, we should also vigorously spread atheism, advocate materialism and believe in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

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We must strictly guard against bad elements which are making use of feudal superstitions to disrupt normal social order as well as order in production, other work, scientific research and people's daily life and to undermine unity among nationalities and unity of the motherland.

On education on the legal system, Comrade Ren Rong pointed out: This is a very important matter. It is necessary to conduct extensive and deepgoing propaganda and education on the legal system throughout the region in order to increase understanding of the legal system. Among all the people in the region, party and CYL members and workers and staff members should be models in observing the law.

Re Di, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, said in his speech: The Standing Committee of the regional people's congress should develop its work under the unified leadership of the regional party committee and around the central task of properly readjusting the national economy, vigorously developing agricultural and livestock production in the region and realizing socialist modernization in Xizang. One important task during the current winter-spring period is to strengthen the socialist legal system, maintain social order and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in the region. [Other reports on the session, which began on 20 December, are contained in JPRS publications.]

#### QINGHAI PUBLISHES SIXTH DALAI LAMA POEMS

OW080940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--Love poems by the Sixth Dalai Lama has been issued by the Qinghai Nationalities Publishing House in a bilingual edition in the Tibetan and Han languages.

Tsangyang-Gyamtso, the Sixth Dalai Lama who lived at the turn of the eighteenth century, was a noted Tibetan poet. His poems have an important place in the Tibetan literature and remain widely popular among Tibetans. Valued for their folk style, rhythm and vivid similes and metaphors, these love poems violate the strict religious requirements for asceticism.

The present edition contains 74 poems, with five coloured illustrations. The Han language translation was done by Professor Wang Yimuan of the Northwest Nationalities Institute. Some of the Sixth Dalai Lama's poems were translated into the Han and English languages before and after liberation.

Tsangyang-Gyamtso was born in 1683 in southern Tibet and became the Sixth Dalai Lama in 1687 when he was 14. His yearning for a worldly life forced his abdication in 1706 by a decree from Emperor Kang Xi of the Qing Dynasty. There are various versions of his life in later years. One version goes that Tsangyang-Gyamtso died beside Qinghai Lake as he was being taken to Beijing under escort. In another version, he went into hiding after he reached Qinghai and preached in Xikang, Tibet, Gansu and Qinghai. However, specialists give greater credibility to a third version that Tsangyang-Gyamtso was put under house arrest by Emperor Kang Xi in Mount Wutai in Shanxi Province and died there.

#### BRIEFS

XIZANG RELIEF WORK--Lhasa, 5 Jan--Over the past year, the Xizang regional civil affairs departments have achieved good results in helping poor families with material difficulties. The regional authorities have supplied these families with 2,830 milk cows, 1,200 milk goats, 1.1 million garments, 43,000 quilts and 52,000 pots and pans and other utensils and tools. In addition, some 8.97 million jin of grain have been delivered to these families. As a result, the party has maintained closer ties with the masses. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW]

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BEIJING SECURITY UNIT ARRESTS 'MALE, FEMALE HOOLIGANS'

HK071220 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The Chaoyang Public Security Subbureau recently tracked down a gang of hooligans which tempted and abetted female hooligans to hang around with foreigners, profited from this and carried out robberies. According to the seriousness of each case, the organ of dictatorship has punished in accordance with the law these male and female hooligans who have corrupted public morals and damaged the honor of our country. Since September this year, these hooligans, seductively and strangely dressed, gathered and committed all kinds of outrages in the Heping Restaurant and other places. Principal criminals Yang Jianquan and Liu Xiaohua had gone so far as to abet female hooligans to hang around with some foreigners and to profit from this, thus creating an extremely pernicious influence. At the same time, this gang of hooligans had also blocked roads and robbed passers-by in urban districts.

The masses of people have expressed great indignation at the criminal activities carried out by this gang of hooligans and strongly called on the organ of dictatorship to punish them. To safeguard the honor of our country and the safety of the people's livelihood, the Chaoyang Public Security Subbureau organized its cadres and policemen to fight for over 20 consecutive days, finally arresting all the criminal elements of this gang and bringing them to justice. With the approval of the district people's procuratorate, principal criminals Yang Jianquan and Liu Xiaohua and female hooligan Wu Jinru were arrested according to the law. The masses of people and family members of some criminal elements have warmly supported the organ of dictatorship's handling of the criminals.

HEBEI CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK050219 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Hebei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial conference on science and technology from 17 to 25 December. The conference discussed and studied Hebei's measures and plans for implementing the spirit of the national conference on science and technology. Present at the conference were a total of some 330 people including representatives of the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county science and technology committees, the Hebei Academy of Sciences and also key institutes of higher learning. Jiang Yizhen, Guo Zhi, (Zhao Yumin), Lu Lulan, (Yang Zejiang), (Wang Yu) and (Li Feng), responsible comrades of the Hebei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the conference. Comrade Jiang Yizhen presided over the conference and spoke. Comrade Guo Zhi gave a report.

The conference noted: The current major existing problem in the management of science and technology is that we have too many administrative structures and we have ignored the laws of the development of science and technology and the economic laws. Starting with the new year, we must actively trial practice the methods of instituting management systems for individual projects, dividing the line of responsibility by levels, organizing appraisals within different trades and signing contracts. We must specifically rely on experts, scientists and technicians to appraise scientific research projects one by one and bring into full play their roles in the management of plans in order to bring the arrangements for the plans even more in line with the laws of the development of science and technology and the economic laws.

The conference demanded that the party committees at all levels strengthen their leadership over science and technology and act according to the objective laws of the development of science and technology. Leading comrades at all levels must adapt their thinking and work to the new situation. They must study anew science, technology, management and economics. They must be determined to go in for them, continuously sum up their experiences and transform themselves from laymen into experts as quickly as possible.

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## SHANXI CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS WORK

HKO41110 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 28 December, the Shanxi Provincial People's Government held a phone conference on the province's industry and communications system, which summed up the province's 1979 industrial production, communications and transport, and made arrangements for industrial production and communications in the first quarter of 1980.

Wang Maolin, vice governor of the provincial people's government, spoke at the conference, analyzing the province's excellent 1979 industrial production and communications. The total value of industrial output in seven prefectures and municipalities, including Taiyuan, Datong, Changzhi, Jinzhong, Jindongnan, Linfen and Yuncheng, by the end of November was more than in last year's corresponding period. The output of Changzhi Municipality increased by 13.1 percent and that of Taiyuan Municipality by 8.9 percent. The total value of output in metallurgy, electrical industry, coal, chemical industry, machinery, light and textile industries and the national defense industry in the subordinate enterprises of eight departments at the provincial level was more than in last year's corresponding period. The total value of output in the light and textile industries in the subordinate enterprises increased by 16.2 percent. According to statistics, the quotas for the production of 80 percent of the 100 main products for 1979 were fulfilled and output of some 60 products was greater than last year. According to incomplete statistics, by the end of November, some 1,300 state or collectively owned industrial enterprises at and above county level had fulfilled the 1979 industrial production quotas ahead of schedule. The province also achieved comparatively good results in railway and road transport.

Wang Maolin also pointed out many problems still existing in industrial production, demanding: "In the coming year, all staff and workers of the industry and communications system throughout the province must work together with one heart and vigorously solve these problems."

In making arrangements for industrial production and communications in the first quarter of next year, Wang Maolin put forward the following eight demands to all industrial and communications enterprises throughout the province: 1) It is essential to continue to firmly grasp production in light, textile and electronic industries. All light and textile industrial units must improve the quality of their products in the first quarter of next year. All industrial units must investigate market demands, do a good job in production and marketing and make full use of local resources; 2) Industrial coal units must eliminate imbalances in extraction and tunneling and pay attention to production safety. They must improve irrational extraction methods, and rationally solve technical problems; 3) The province must continue to do well in grasping electric production and supply. Electrical departments must make use of festivals and holidays in the first quarter to repair key equipment on a crash basis in a planned way. Departments that supply electricity must continue to do a good job in supplying electricity to support agriculture and combat drought; 4) The province must firmly grasp communications and transport; 5) We must continue to improve the quality of products, strive to save raw materials, fuel and power and produce more competitive products of superior quality; 6) Industrial and communications enterprises must promote sales and work out their annual plans; 7) We must act in accordance with economic laws and do a good job in economic accounting; and 8) We must strengthen leadership over industrial production in the first quarter of next year.

## BRIEFS

SHANXI SUGARBEET HARVEST—Shanxi Province this year harvested 180 million jin of sugarbeets, 65 percent over last year's record. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW]

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#### HEILONGJIANG: VICE MINISTER OF FORESTRY VISITS TRAINING CLASS

SK090518 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to our reporters, the second term of the ational training class for leading cadres in charge of forestry held a closing ceremony on the afternoon of 7 January. The training class was sponsored by the Dongbei Forestry Institute at the instruction of the Ministry of Forestry.

Attending the closing ceremony were Zhang Shijun, vice minister of forestry and Standing Committee member of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee; Li Rui, vice governor of Heilongjiang Province; (Wang Ruoping), secretary of the party committee of the Dongbei Forestry Institute; and other leading comrades. After more than 4 months of study, 168 cadres from Yunnan, Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi, Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces finished their study courses successfully. Having engaged in leading forestry work for many years, these cadres had been well experienced in practical work, but lacked basic theoretical knowledge of forest technology and management. Through the study class, they made up missed lessons and thus laid a solid foundation for better leading forestry work in the future.

#### HEILONGJIANG COMFORT GROUP TO VISIT PLA

SK100449 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, a general comfort group, composed of people from various circles in Heilongjiang Province to pay goodwill visits to the PLA, has been formed today. Comrade Chen Lei is the leader of the general group, while Zhao Dezun, Wang Luming, (Zhang Ruiling), Liu Qian, Wang Pinian, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, (Wang Zhenqing) and (Ge Kengyuan) are deputy leaders.

The comfort group will call on PLA commanders and fighters on behalf of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district as well as leading party, government and army organs at all levels and people of all circles in the province.

Under the general comfort group there are subgroups representing various prefectures and municipalities directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial government. Today the subgroups began their visits to the commanders and fighters of various PLA units.

#### REN ZHONGYI, OTHERS WELCOME LIAONING SPORTS TEAMS

SK100425 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 6 January, the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a tea party at the Liaoning (Youyi) guesthouse to welcome all members of the Liaoning women's basketball team and the Liaoning soccer team which toured abroad and returned in triumph. Attending the tea party were leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees including Ren Zhongyi, Chen Puru, (Zhu Chuan), Liu Yiyun, Wang Jiyuan, and Zhang Zhiyuan. (Wei Zhi), deputy director of the provincial cultural and educational office, and (Zhang Bishong), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, also attended.

## LIAONING IMPROVES SOCIAL ORDER, PUBLIC SECURITY

SK090036 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] Since the conclusion of the national urban security conference, our province has scored initial success in consolidating public security in various towns and cities. The number of criminal cases has declined and instances of violation of public security have also sharply decreased, especially during the new year period, showing a distinct improvement in social order.

In order to resolutely deal blows at the rampant arrogance of lawbreakers, all towns and cities held public rallies to openly execute a number of criminal elements who were guilty of the most heinous crimes and had earned the bitter hatred of the people. This frightened the enemies and received the support of the masses. All departments concerned also maintained cooperation with one another to grasp in particular the work of transforming juvenile delinquents through education. The Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation issued circulars. They held meetings to map out plans for conducting education on the legal system and for carrying out education and supervision concerning youngsters and scored remarkable achievements in this regard. The people and the masses also got mobilized to actively expose the sabotage activities of all kinds of criminals.

Under the threat of the great momentum of consolidating urban security, the criminals had no way out. They gave themselves up and confessed their crimes. Some of them handed over their weapons and said that they would observe law and discipline, correct their mistakes, mend their ways and make a new start.

## LIAONING READJUSTS FORESTRY POLICIES

SK091206 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Jan 80 SK

[Text] (Shang Shaonian), deputy director of the provincial forestry bureau recently said that some policies on forestry should be readjusted in order to enable peasants in mountainous areas to become well-off as quickly as possible. 1) Beginning this year, the province and municipalities will no longer deduct a certain percentage from funds for cultivating collectively owned forests. The funds should be given to any counties which are entitled to use them; 2) Forest cultivation funds will no longer be collected on the basis of 15 percent of the market price of the wood products. Beginning this year forest cultivation funds will be collected on the basis of the price of the logs; 3) Wood products, including semifinished products, produced by communes and brigades will be marketed in a unified way by industrial companies of forest farms from now on to reduce the number of links between producers and buyers. The industrial companies will charge 3 to 5 percent as storage fees. Any wood products which the industrial companies are unable to handle may be sold by the producers themselves in direct contacts with the buyers; 4) All trees should be felled rationally according to plans. Of the timber produced according to plans, 70 percent will be purchased by the state and 30 percent will be set aside for the localities; 5) Afforestation in wild mountains and wilderness areas will be a responsibility of state-run forest farms. Where there are no state-run forest farms to take charge of the work, communes and brigades are allowed carry out the work collectively. [passage indistinct]

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LIANG BUTING ATTENDS QINGHAI RALLY FOR MODEL WORKERS

CW100106 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 80 CW

[Excerpts] The Qinghai Provincial People's Government held a grand meeting on the afternoon of 8 January to warmly welcome national advanced unit representatives and model workers on Qinghai's agricultural, finance and trade, educational, health and scientific research fronts, who were recently given awards by the State Council. Attending the meeting were provincial party and government leaders, including Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Zha-xi-wang-xu, Zhao Haifeng, (Shi Limfeng), Ga Bulong and Ma Wanli.

Vice Governor Zhao Haifeng spoke. He said: Five advanced units and five model workers from Qinghai were recently commended and awarded by the State Council. The provincial CCP committee and people's government called on the people throughout the province to learn from the five advanced units and five model workers in working hard for the four modernizations in cherishing the collective and in continually creating new achievements. Every comrade should warmly support, respect and cherish the advanced units and model workers, promote a new social custom in which striving to become advanced is regarded as glorious and remaining backward is regarded as a disgrace, turn the advanced experience created by a few comrades into experience that can be used and mastered by the majority and bring about a new flourishing scene on all fronts.

WANG FENG ADDRESSES XINJIANG SOIL SURVEY CONFERENCE

CW090239 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Jan 80 CW

[Text] Xinjiang Autonomous Region recently held its second soil survey work conference. During the conference, representatives from 12 counties that conducted soil surveys as a pilot project in 1979 reported on their work and exchanged experiences. The results of the pilot project show that soil surveys determine the classification, distribution, makeup and fertility of soil and provide a basis for overall planning on rational use and improvement of soil. They also show that soil surveys are a form of capital construction that can accelerate development of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry and the accomplishment of agricultural modernization in Xinjiang.

During the conference, Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, met with and addressed all participants. He said: Conducting soil surveys, like developing the coal and electric power industries, is a fundamental task. If we want to undertake agricultural modernization, we must first conduct soil surveys. Fully understanding the soil situation in Xinjiang will lay the foundation for our agricultural modernization. We should conduct soil surveys, and we should complete them within several years. If we know the soil situation and apply fertilizers scientifically, the increase in agricultural production will be greater.

Encouraging the participants, Comrade Wang Feng said: Xinjiang has an abundance of natural resources and a great potential. It has great prospects for development. I hope that you will do a still better job in conducting soil surveys in order to contribute to agricultural modernization in Xinjiang in the interests of our descendants.

During the conference, comrades of the autonomous regional soil survey advisory group spoke on technical matters concerning soil surveys. Comrade Wang Heting, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress and chief engineer of the regional water conservancy bureau, delivered a report on a special subject. The delegates enthusiastically discussed problems in conducting soil surveys and the 1980 soil survey tasks.

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Comrade Li Jiayu, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee and chairman of the autonomous regional agricultural committee, gave a summing-up speech based on the delegates' discussions. In his speech, he summed up the achievements and experiences gained in the 1979 pilot soil survey. He also put forth a six-point recommendation on the 1980 soil survey task.

Comrade Li Jiayu emphatically pointed out: Leading cadres' attention is the key to successfully carrying out soil surveys. The leading comrades in charge of agriculture in various prefectures and autonomous prefectures should strengthen their leadership over soil survey work, constantly inspect it, listen to progress reports and show concern for it and for problems regarding the wages and well-being of soil survey workers. All autonomous counties [as heard] should each put a leading comrade in charge of soil survey work and further strengthen their soil survey offices. Agricultural departments of prefectures and autonomous prefectures should assign a responsible comrade to soil survey work. At the same time, everyone should serve as a good assistant to the party committee and work under its leadership.

#### BRIEFS

GANSU SETTLES JOBLESS YOUTH--Gansu Province has paid attention to assigning jobs to unemployed youth in the past year and issued two circulars formulating measures for this work. By mid-December, some 107,000 unemployed youth in urban areas throughout the province were given jobs. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 31 Dec 79 SK]

SHAANXI COMBATS DROUGHT--Xian, 30 Dec--Since the beginning of September, the amount of rainfall in most parts of Shaanxi Province was 50 to 80 percent lower than in the corresponding period of past years. With the drought becoming more and more serious, many areas are carrying out activities to combat drought and insure winter irrigation. As of the end of November, 15 million of the province's more than 29 million mu of wheat, rape and other overwintering crops had been affected by drought. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW]

XINJIANG SCHOOL ENROLLMENT--Urumqi, 28 Dec--Since the smashing of the gang of four, Xinjiang has quickened the pace of educational development among various nationalities. Over the past 2 years, 8 schools of higher learning have been reinstated or strengthened. In addition, the region has also established two new institutions of higher learning. Now, the total college enrollment has reached 11,300. There are now 90 junior colleges with an enrollment of 38,000 students; 2,000 secondary schools with an enrollment of 794,000 students; and more than 9,100 primary schools with an enrollment of 2 million students. The total number of students and faculty now amounts to 3 million, constituting one-fourth of the region's population. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0203 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW]

XINJIANG GLACIER STUDY--Urumqi, 2 Jan--Chinese scientists have calculated that the highest peak and 19 neighboring peaks in a major mountain range in northwest China conserve 505.2 billion cubic meters of water in the form of snow and ice. This was reported at a recent forum here by a high-mountain survey team from the Chinese Academy of Sciences which had surveyed the Tianshan Mountains in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. After studying the Tuomuer Peak for 3 years, the team concluded that the 7,435-meter-high peak and its 19 neighbours have a total of 629 glaciers, 509 of which are in Chinese territory. As melting snow is west Xinjiang's prime source of water in the summertime, the study is of major importance for developing the area's agriculture and livestock breeding. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW]

XINJIANG MIRABILITE EXPORT--Urumqi 29 Dec--The last batch of dehydrated mirabilite for export to Southeast Asian countries this year was shipped from the Turpan depression, Xinjiang. There are great quantities of this mineral in Xinjiang, more than 110 million tons in Dabancheng Salt Lake alone. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1249 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW]

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TA KUNG PAO ON BROWN'S VISIT, PRC-U.S. MILITARY ALLIANCE

HK100648 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 10 Jan 80 p 2 HK

[ "Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-hu: "The Chinese and U.S. Armies Too Must Strengthen Their Relations" ]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Brown has concluded his activities in Beijing. He will now visit Shanghai and other places before he returns home.

Against the background of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, it goes without saying that the talks between the Chinese and U.S. military leaders have attracted the whole world's attention. We are now in a critical moment in developments in the world situation. Some people have in fact compared it to the situation before the outbreak of the Second World War. The developments at this critical moment have been the topics of the 17-hour talks between China and the United States. The talks are greatly related to developments in the world situation.

Yesterday was a busy day for Brown and his party. They were first received by Premier Hua Guofeng, later watched tank maneuvers, and finally, held a farewell banquet and a press conference. Before that, Brown met Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping the day before yesterday.

The whole world is waiting for the results of the talks, and there is no way to know now whether or not a communique will be released.

However, the speeches of both parties last night at the banquet and the reports of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY have more or less revealed the situation.

What the two parties talked about was certainly the current international situation, especially the upheaval caused by the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. In addition, the question of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea was obviously one of the keypoints in the discussions.

A military alliance between the United States and China is the question that the outside world is concerned about. We must examine what has been said about this. What Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said was, "Everyone must unite together, to seriously tackle the Soviet Union's policy of world expansionism." This unity is a wide unity of many regions and countries. It is a wide unity in all fields.

The rumored matter of the United States selling weapons to China, was not mentioned in the talks at all.

But on the other hand, the United States is going to provide China with equipment of a satellite ground station. Nothing was said about the management of the ground station.

It was pointed out in the press reports that "parallel non-conflicting actions" of China and the United States will be strengthened in the future. That is to say, the parties will not take joint action, but their own actions will be in parallel and not run contrary to each other.

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XINHUA mentioned the toasts at the banquet: The host and guest drank to the ceaseless development of the relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

The strengthening of friendship between the people of the United States and China has been mentioned many years, however, this was the first mention of strengthening relations between the armies of the United States and China.

This is another great breakthrough in Sino-U.S. relations of the past 30 years, and it is a great breakthrough that the U.S. defense secretary brought about on his first visit to China. A delegation of the Chinese Military Academy will soon visit the United States.

Due to the self-exposure of the Soviet Union's expansionism, those who had not realized all along the real face of the social-imperialists finally see the real face of the polar bear. In view of this, Brown thinks that there are now more common features in U.S. and Chinese strategic views and interests.

It is impossible to appease expansionism any more. The sanctions that the United States is imposing on the Soviet Union are now gradually increasing, and Brown has also announced the imposition of economic sanctions on Vietnam for the first time. These actions will certainly get more response.

APP: TA KUNG PAO CARRIES PHOTOS OF MISSILES, PLANES

CW100902 Hong Kong APP in English 0838 GMT 10 Jan 80 CW

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan. 10 (APP)—Some idea of China's guided missile and air-strike capabilities was given in eight photographs published today by the local left-wing newspaper TA KUNG PAO's weekly English tabloid edition.

The paper carried the captioned pictures under the headline "Weapons for Defence" with two sentences under it which said, "China produces rockets, military vessels and planes for national defence. Pictures on this page (?are all) part of the weapons produced."

There were photos of a ballistic guided missile on a launching pad, a ship-to-ship guided missile launched by a naval training ship, a ground-to-air one launched by a rocket unit of the air force, a guide missile destroyer and a guided missile fast launch.

Three aircraft pictures were those of a supersonic attack plane, an intermediate-range subsonic jet bomber and a high altitude-high speed interceptor.

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